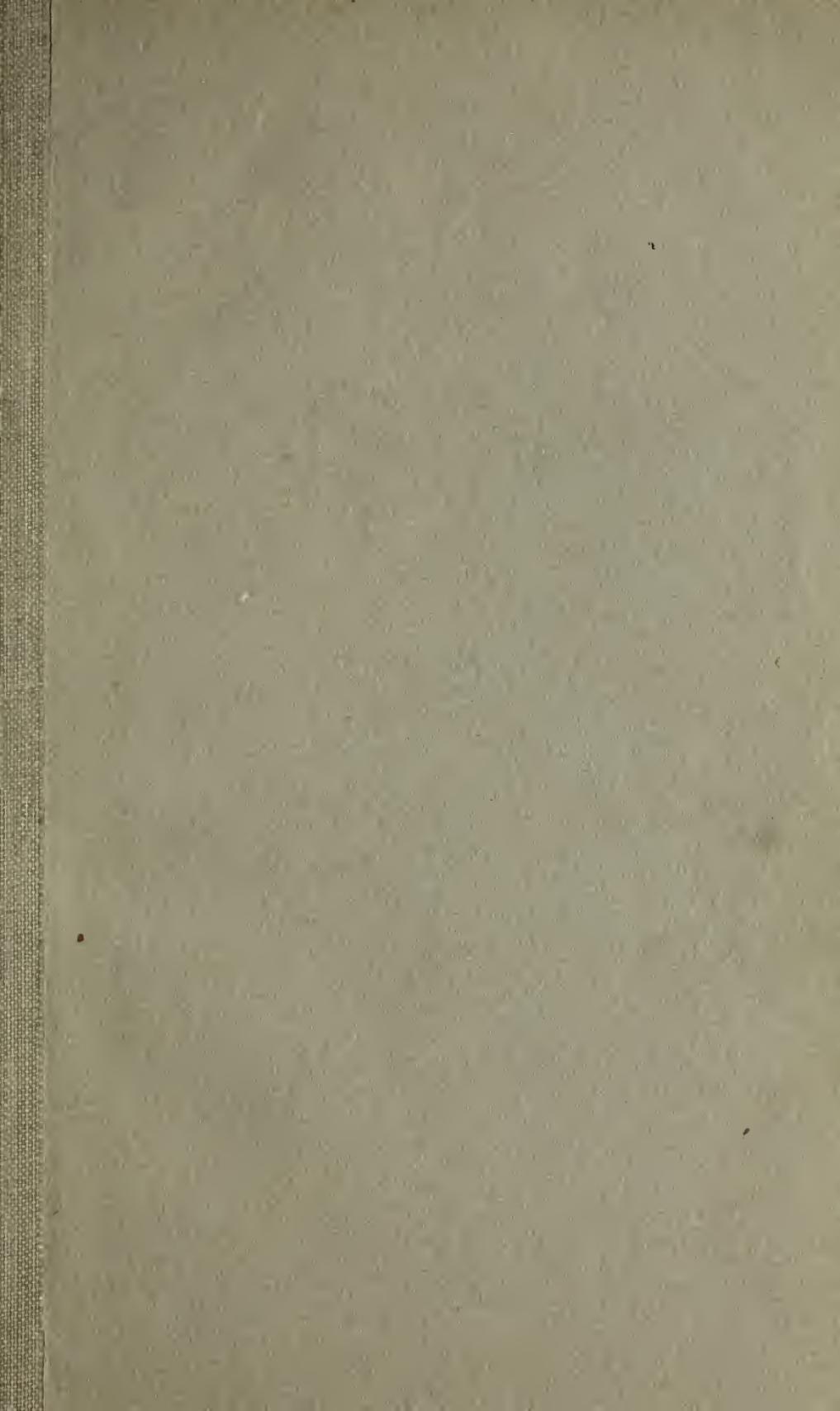


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AUGUST, 1918

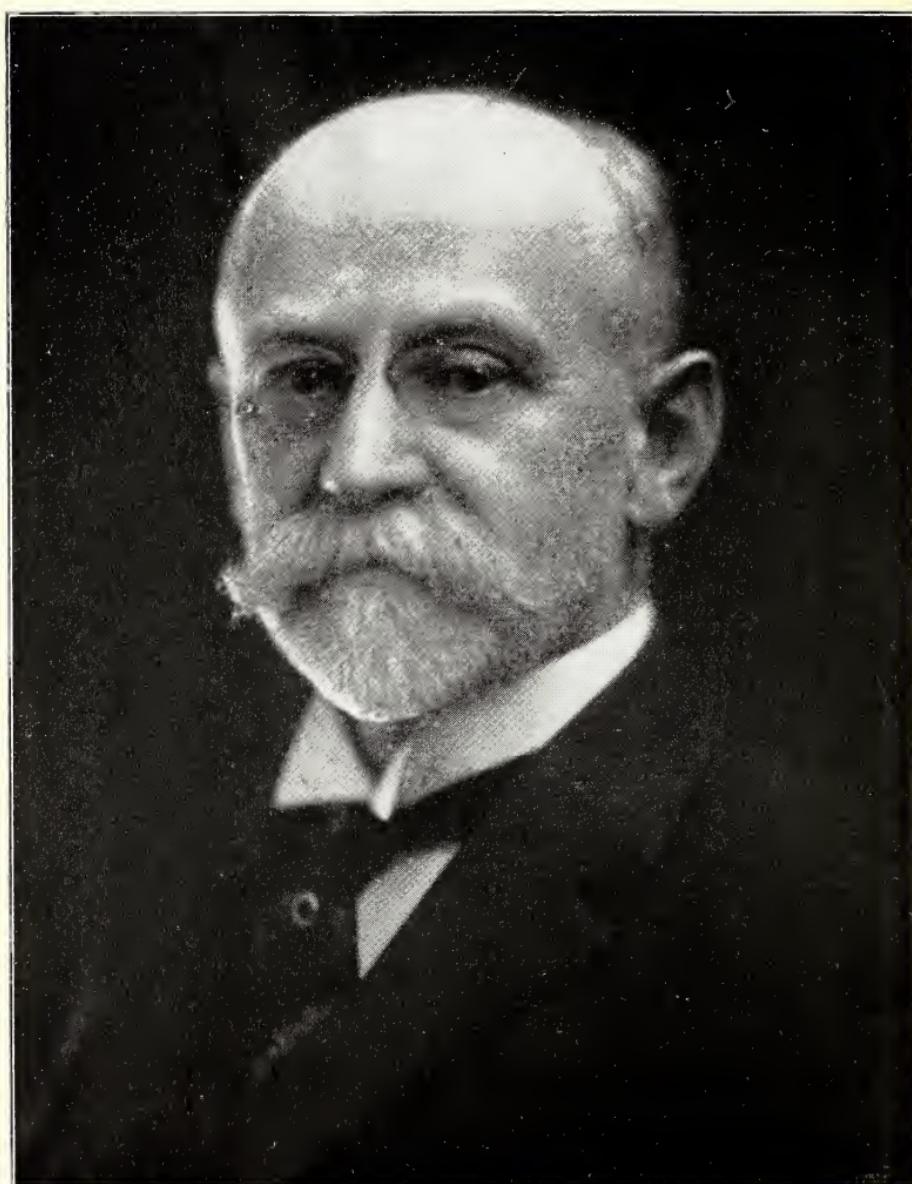
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# THE BULLETIN



PUBLISHED BY THE  
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION  
OF  
RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE



DR. JAMES B. HERRICK, '88  
President Alumni Association of the Rush Medical College

# The Bulletin

of the

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Volume XIV

AUGUST, 1918

No. 1

Editor, MORRIS FISHBEIN

= = = 535 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

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# The Alumni Association of Rush Medical College

1748 WEST HARRISON STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

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### THE NAME OF RUSH

At a recent meeting the trustees of the University and of Rush Medical College determined definitely that the school on the west side shall be known as the Rush Postgraduate School of Medicine of the University of Chicago. This is in accord with the request outlined by our last president, Dr. Oliver S. Ormsby, in his annual address. The decision of the trustees is a notable recognition of what the old school has meant to scientific medicine in the United States. The retention of its name gives the new school an established position before the appointment of a single faculty member or the entrance of a single student. The retention of the name is worthy recognition of the honor which Rush alumni have reflected on their Alma Mater. "Should good old Rush be e'er forgot?" We smile and say, "She sure will not!!"

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### THE GRADUATING CLASS

Owing to some delay in the compilation of information the number of THE BULLETIN devoted to the graduating class has been delayed; the pictures and the biographical data will appear in our next issue. In that issue also will appear the addresses in memoriam of Professor Ingals, read at the last commencement in June.

# ORIGINAL

## RUSH AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—1918

OLIVER S. ORMSBY, M.D.

The Charter of Rush Medical College was obtained in 1837 by Daniel Brainard, the honored founder of this institution, which has given courses of instruction continuously since 1844. The name given the college memorialized a great physician, Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Its name, therefore, is intimately connected with patriotism for our country, and it is fitting that now, on the seventy-seventh anniversary, we are gathered together to renew our allegiance to our honored Alma Mater in a patriotic meeting, when our very liberty is threatened by a monstrous power, and when hundreds of the sons of Rush are in the service of our country. Her sons today are to be found doing their duty on the firing lines of France and Belgium, from front line dressing stations through field and base hospitals, in soldiers' training camps at home and abroad, on the high seas and in naval training stations; in positions of honor and trust in Washington, on exemption and advisory boards—in fact, everywhere throughout the length and breadth of this great country and in Europe where medical men are so essential. I am sure, could Daniel Brainard see today the great work being done by the men who received their medical training in the institution founded by him, he would be, as we are now, overwhelmed with pride and joy in their achievements.

A year ago, when elected President of this great Association, while sincerely appreciating the honor, I did not feel equal to its responsibilities, and as the year progressed and momentous things were happening, I felt the weight of responsibility more and more, and tonight I assure you the burden is not light.

In 1898 Rush Medical College became affiliated with the University of Chicago. The progress of medicine had made such strides in the years preceding this affiliation that it became impossible for the college to continue to properly educate students in medicine unaided. It became apparent that before long all colleges of medicine would either have to affiliate with the great universities in their vicinity or lose their standing as efficient schools of instruction. Endowments of sufficient size were not possible to obtain for a school of medicine as such. Universities, on the other hand, were being endowed, and they alone could solve the problem of teaching medicine as it must and should be taught. The affiliation entered into twenty years ago with the university was hailed as the first step toward the realization of our

hopes that Rush could and would continue, and eventually become the great school of which we all dreamed.

During these twenty years our hopes have risen and fallen from time to time, but we have always had faith in the ultimate accomplishment of our ideal. During this time the college has continuously increased in efficiency by a constant elevation of standards, both regarding requirements of admission and graduation and all this in spite of immense and almost insurmountable difficulties. The number of students was greatly reduced through increased admission requirements and still further by our inability to properly educate more than a limited number. Today, as you all know, the entrance requirements consist of a high school diploma and two years in a university, while the course itself runs through a period of five years, the fifth being a hospital or intern year. During this period of evolution the entire clinical teaching force has received no financial return, and many members of the faculty have contributed liberally, not only of their time, but of their substance, to keep the institution afloat. That the college was able to continue was due in large part to the careful management of its frail resources by the comptroller, our late beloved and honored Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals.

About two years ago a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation visited Chicago in the interest of medical education. The result of this visit was the launching of a project of the greatest moment in the cause of higher medical education. As publicity reported at the time, the project included the establishment of an undergraduate school of medicine, to be located at the University of Chicago, and a postgraduate school of medicine, to occupy the site now owned and operated by Rush Medical College. To accomplish this end, the university was to raise three million and three hundred thousand dollars, the Foundation to contribute two millions, and Rush to add her property and equipment and affiliated institutions, valued at about six millions. This meant that when the necessary three millions and three hundred thousand had been obtained, Rush Medical College would become an organic unit of the university, a goal for which we had been striving for along period of time.

During these years of stress our hope has always been that at some future date Rush Medical College would become an organic part of the university with which it had been only an affiliated institution, and that in the union the college would not be effaced nor lose its identity. Our hope was that it would become the Rush School of Medicine of the University of Chicago. When it was announced at our last convocation that the necessary endowment had been pledged and that the union was assured, our Association appointed a committee consisting of Drs. Rhodes, Linnell and myself to confer with the Board of

Trustees of Rush Medical College concerning the perpetuation of our institution in the new order. We therefore investigated the action taken in various institutions of high grade throughout the country where similar mergers had taken place. The results of our inquiries were placed at the disposal of our board, together with our plea as Alumni for due recognition.

We were able to show that in three universities the name of the affiliated school was incorporated in the title of the university medical school. These were the University of New York, whose medical school was given the title of University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; in the University of Pennsylvania the Medico-Chirurgical College was taken over and is to be developed as a graduate school under the title of The Medico-Chirurgical College, the Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania; and in the University of Maryland the medical department took over the Baltimore Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The present title of the medical school is University of Maryland School of Medicine and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, thus recognizing in the title of the new school the latter-named medical college.

Our investigations as to the disposition of the various alumni associations merged into one school of medicine, and frequently as many as four colleges were taken over by one university, showed that the new medical school in the major portion of instances included the members of these alumni associations as alumni of the newly established university school of medicine. A few exceptions were found, but in these the medical college was of inferior grade.

Over 1,000 letters were received from our Alumni giving reasons why they felt that in the new school our Alma Mater, together with its Alumni, should be properly recognized.

Our Association, which is incorporated and endowed, backed by nearly 5,000 men whose record as honorable practitioners of medicine is above reproach, among whom are to be found many who have attained international reputations, and among whom are to be found many more who have added greatly to our knowledge of medicine through their original investigation and research work—felt and still feels that proper recognition cannot be denied them; and, furthermore, they feel that the college itself with its noted faculty extending through the years beginning with the great Daniel Brainard and represented today by the equally distinguished and honored Frank Billings, cannot be effaced without great loss to the cause of higher medical education which has always been the aim of Rush Medical College. Our trustees, therefore, met the trustees of the University of Chicago in conference over negotiations relative to the formation of the new school backed by precedents from other similar nego-

tiations in other universities and by the brilliant record of the College and its sons, with what success we have not as yet been officially informed.

If we thought it possible that the recognition we ask would be detrimental to the University or to the cause of better medical education, we would not be here tonight undertaking to defend an unworthy institution, but as we view the whole matter from all angles we know our cause is just and it is on account of possibilities suggested in the past that we feel called on to defend the rights of an institution which from its high and honorable position should in justice need no defense.

We believe the name of the college incorporated in the new school would be an asset of much value, as it would mean a continuation of the college as a university school of medicine, and in this continuation the new school would receive the support of the vast number of people of the Middle West and Northwest who now more than fill our institution with high grade men. To realize the scholarship our students possess, one has but to examine the records of hospitals where these men meet others in competition for places. Such an examination will reveal the fact that Rush always leads them all. Furthermore, the proper recognition of the Alumni of the college would insure their loyal support. The two other schools of medicine in Chicago classed as first grade schools have their following, which they will probably keep. It therefore seems that any action which might possibly alienate the vast Rush following should receive very careful consideration before being enforced.

We fully realize that the university is able to found a medical school entirely its own without assistance, and that such a school would in time attain great prominence, but as it has seen fit to begin its school by employing the great resources already at hand, supplied by Rush with its affiliated institutions, it is only just and right that it should give proper recognition to the institution giving its all.

We realize thoroughly that Rush Medical College cannot continue as it has for reasons noted above. We further realize that this apparent helpless condition has been brought about by her efforts as a leader in higher and better medical education; in other words, her high standards are not possible to maintain with her resources so she turns for assistance. Should she under these circumstances be effaced? Is it right, just, or even democratic for her to give everything and be satisfied to exist only as a memory, even though that memory be glorious?

Of the graduates of the past twenty years, the major portion received two years instruction at the University of Chicago, and all have the signature of the president of the university on their

diplomas. Therefore, the responsibility of the university to these men can hardly be questioned. Those men graduating previous to this time present a different problem, but one which has been justly solved by many other universities.

As to the perpetuation of the name of our honored school, that, of course, rests entirely with the university. Even at the university a precedent has been established for the retention of the name in the case of the Ogden School of Science. The name Ogden was attached to the Graduate School of Science by way of the recognition of the gift in money made by the late Mr. Ogden. This graduate school is none the less a part of the university for having the name Ogden, nor would Rush Post Graduate School of Medicine be any the less a part of the university for having the name Rush, yet how small indeed is the contribution of the late Mr. Ogden compared with the contribution which Rush is making in this great merging of institutions for the advancement of medical teaching and research.

The charter of Rush Medical College carries valuable concessions granted by the State of Illinois. In the preservation of this charter the Board of Trustees of Rush Medical College must continue to exist as formerly. It is rumored that because of the necessity for the continuance of the corporate existence of Rush Medical College the west side school is to be known as the Post Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Chicago, in affiliation with the Presbyterian Hospital and the Trustees of Rush Medical College. How much more simple and just it would be to give it the short and dignified title of Rush Post Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Chicago!

Finally, no matter what ultimately occurs, we have the satisfaction of knowing that Rush lived honorably for over three score and ten years, building a reputation of which we can be justly proud. The institution will never die historically in Chicago and will always have a brilliant place in the history of medicine.

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### RUSH AND RESEARCH

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL BANQUET

LUDVIG HEKTOEN

I am asked to speak about Rush and Research. I shall limit myself to a brief discussion of some of the earlier phases of this interesting subject, and with respect exclusively to the Faculty of the College. It will help us to see things in their proper light if we divide the history of the College into two periods: the first period to cover fifty years, from the foundation to 1893, when the laboratory building was occupied; the second from this time to the

present, when the merger with the University of Chicago in a sense closes the book. This is in no way an arbitrary and artificial division. On all accounts it is a perfectly natural division. The work of the two periods diverges widely both in method and scope, and each period is typical of the general character and tendency of the medical activities of the whole country, educational and otherwise, during the corresponding time; for the years at which I make this division in the history of Rush—the closing years of the last century—are critical years in American medicine.

They mark the definite advent in this country of the modern era of medical progress; bacteriology is added to the curriculum; laboratories are multiplied and laboratory methods of observation are introduced in the clinics; a steady increase develops in the restrictions and requirements for entrance to the study and practice of medicine, libraries are collected, and a continuous growth begins in the provision by endowment and by the state for medical teaching and research under university control. The Johns Hopkins Medical School, the accepted leader in the new development, opened its doors in 1893. Before this time the financial and other resources necessary for the development of medical education and medical science on any extensive scale were simply not forthcoming in this country. The kind of public opinion and of professional and scientific ideals required for such development were yet lacking, and most markedly, of course, in the more recently organized communities. Indeed, the idea that research is as much the function of the true university as the transmission of old knowledge was only beginning to strike deep root at about the time in question. Before this time medical students were taught by lectures, dissection, demonstrations and clinics. There was no laboratory work as we understand it except in chemistry. The younger of us may get some idea of the pre-laboratory medical school if they will imagine several hundred students, as a rule with no other than a high school education and many not even that much, taking the entire medical course in two or three terms of about six months each, all of the work except a few clinics being conducted within the walls of the old Rush building. As John S. Billings says, in speaking of his medical course, 1857 to 1860, "They taught us medicine as you teach boys to swim, by throwing them in." But if we accept Weir Mitchell's proposition that the rate of advance in medicine is to be tested by what the country doctor is, Rush kept up well abreast of the times, because when judged by the services of its graduates as practitioners and citizens, it must be ranked with the leading schools of the period. It undoubtedly exercised a greater influence in these parts than any other medical school.

But what about research? It is true that during the period we have in mind little or nothing was done, as institutions, by this or any other medical school in the country to promote research directly, but it would be a great mistake to conclude that the spirit of research was utterly dead. Daniel Brainerd, the founder, who died in 1866, made experiments on rattlesnake venom and the means to neutralize its absorption; on injects of iodin for curative purposes, and on a new method of treating ununited fractures, the latter being a classical piece of work. Blaney was the pioneer of scientific chemistry in Chicago and exercised a marked influence on the growth of scientific interest. Freer improved the methods of transfusion and is said to have been a skilful experimenter. Gunn made a highly important contribution to the treatment of dislocation of the shoulder joint. Parkes was one of the early experimenters on suture of gunshot wounds of the intestines. Many other examples could be mentioned and numerous valuable clinical and therapeutic observations were recorded, but we cannot go into detail; and during this period more was done for the research of the future than seems to me to be recognized generally. In their efforts to improve clinical instruction, our predecessors laid foundations that proved strong enough to support a larger structure than perhaps planned at the time. The Cook County Hospital not only was founded, but it was located where it is as the result of strenuous and continued efforts by members of the faculty of Rush College, especially J. P. Ross, the chief concern being to secure a place for clinical instruction of Rush students. The full details in regard to this phase of the history of the Cook County Hospital are recorded interestingly by Quine and by Lyman in the first number of the *Bulletin of the Society for Medical History of Chicago*.

When clinical instruction was prohibited in the County Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital was founded by the indomitable Ross for the same purpose with the same end in view which now has been made more secure by a very remarkable contract that has proved to be a rich blessing for both parties. The Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary was founded by the first professor of ophthalmology in the college, E. L. Holmes. These are, indeed, constructive achievements of the greatest permanent value with respect to medical research. The final event of this period is the presentation to the trustees by the faculty of the laboratory building in 1893, dedicated to former members by their surviving successors. A few years later this rare, if not unique, and impressive example of devotion to medical education and science by the faculty of a struggling school was duplicated by the gift by Nicholas Senn and others of the clinical building, Senn Memorial Hall. As already stated, it was about 1890 that the great wave

of medical progress, which is still carrying us forward, reached Chicago. The first tangible effect was to bring laboratories of physiology, of microscopic anatomy, of pathology and of bacteriology into the medical school and laboratory methods into the clinic. It may be that other schools in Chicago established courses of laboratory instruction in some of these branches earlier than Rush, which I doubt, because courses were given before the laboratory was built, but to Rush belongs the distinction of first founding a laboratory on so broad and stable a basis that it became more than a place for routine work only, and of organizing all its departments with a view to the promotion of research in fact as well as in spirit. We see that in all departments we have been building on foundations laid by those before us, strong, wise and generous men, each in his generation, with a good working combination of caution and courage, and withal idealists, always looking forward to better things.

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#### RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE IN FOUR WARS

Presentation of Service Flag by the Alumni Association of Rush  
Medical College to the Board of Trustees

JOHN M. DODSON

When a nation which has not burdened its people or threatened the peace of the world with an enormous standing army is suddenly plunged into a great war, like the frightful conflict in which we are now engaged, it must rely for its defense on the citizens who have been employed in the vocations of peace, far removed from the ideas and training which prepare one for war. And so the men for the fighting line must receive all of their preparation and training *de novo* for this particular conflict.

Fortunately in some vocations the nation has men whose professional occupation has fitted them for similar service in war time—telegraphers, engineers, dentists and the like—and most conspicuous in this group are the physicians. The diseases which afflict the soldier are, in the main, the same as those met with in civil life, and the wounds of war require the application of the same fundamental principles and surgical methods as do those incident to peaceful occupations. The routine of military procedure for the medical officer can be acquired in a comparatively short time. The call to the medical profession for from 7,000 to 10,000 physicians for each 1,000,000 of soldiers called to the fighting line has met in this, as in previous wars in which our country has been involved, prompt and effective response. This call comes with especial insistence to those physicians who have risen high in the ranks of the profession, and in large part

these are to be found in the medical schools. The medical college is called on first to spare as many of its faculty as can be spared for military service, without seriously crippling its instruction; second, to appeal to its alumni to respond as generously as possible to this call for patriotic service, and third, to maintain its instructional work to the highest level of efficiency, and to direct it to the preparation of its students for military service, because these young men, fresh from college and hospital, familiar with the latest facts and methods, and of an age when they can best endure the stress and strain of military life, are especially needed for the Army.

Since the birth of Rush Medical College, over eighty years ago, our country has been engaged in four considerable wars—the Mexican War in 1848, the Civil War in 1861-1865, the Spanish-American War in 1898, and now this awful world war, which so utterly overshadows all others in magnitude. In each of these wars Rush Medical College has been called on to do her part, and most creditably has she responded.

#### THE MEXICAN WAR

The outbreak of the Mexican war found the college with only four years of actual teaching to its credit, and with only forty-six graduates. Prof W. B. Herrick, then of the faculty, entered the medical service of the army as surgeon, and never afterward recovered his health. Whether or not any of the graduates of the college were engaged in any way in this war I have been unable to ascertain with the exception of two. William Butterfield, the first graduate of the school, lost his health while serving in that war, and William Fasdick, one of the members of the second class, died of yellow fever while serving as a surgeon in the same war.

#### THE CIVIL WAR

The outbreak of the great Civil War in 1861, found Rush Medical College much better equipped to aid the nation. She had, by April, 1861, graduated 555 physicians and before the war was concluded in 1865 had added 281 more. Several members of the faculty were called to important positions in the medical service of the Union Army, among them Profs. R. L. Rea. William B. Herrick and E. Powell, who were regimental surgeons, and Profs. J. V. Z. Blaney and J. P. Freer who were made brigade surgeons, at first of a brigade hospital established in Chicago. An interesting sidelight on the rather intense feeling obtaining between the medical schools at that time is to be found in a statement in connection with the appointments of the two last named members which appeared in the *Illinois Medical Journal* in 1861. Although unsigned it bears the hall-mark of the vigorous and belligerent

president of the college. After noting the appointment of Drs. Blaney and Freer as surgeons to the army hospital to be established in Chicago and that they were not to be called out of the city, the statement proceeds as follows: "In view of the foregoing facts the friends of the institution are requested to correct the various injurious rumors which designing enemies of the college have set afloat, for purposes easily to be surmised. We find it necessary to unearth the nefarious schemes of these unscrupulous and desperate foes, not only of the college, but of all honorable and legitimate medical teaching."

As a matter of fact, Dr. Blaney was not long thereafter appointed Chief Surgeon of the Peninsular Army, and Professor Carr of the University of Wisconsin, was secured to take his work temporarily in Rush Medical College.

Later accessions to the faculty included a number of men who had served in the Civil War—some as surgeons, among them Profs. Daniel R. Brower, James Nevins Hyde and Henry M. Legman; others in the line, before their graduation in medicine, among them Profs. David W. Graham, Alfred C. Cotton and Albert B. Strong.

Among the alumni who volunteered for medical service one finds the names of Dr. Ambrose Jones, class of 1848, who was assistant surgeon in the Fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; Dr. James R. Zearing, class of '50, surgeon-in-chief of the Fifty-Seventh Illinois Regiment; Benoni O. Reynolds, class of '51, surgeon of the Third Wisconsin Cavalry; Edmund T. Spotswood, class of '51, surgeon of the First Indiana Volunteer Infantry; Dr. J. T. Armstrong, class of '59, surgeon of a Wisconsin regiment, and many others. That the Rush graduates responded generously to the call of the nation is evidenced by a statement from Dr. Ephraim Ingals to be found in a number of the *Illinois Medical Journal*. He says: "Rush has contributed as large a proportion of graduates as any other medical college in the Union. Not one has been known to have failed to pass the examination for entrance to the Army" (medical service).

The destruction of the records of the earlier days of the college in the great fire of 1871, has made it impossible to secure accurate data as to the number of students, in attendance at the time of the Civil War, who responded to the call, but their number was not small, and very many of the students of later years were men who had served in the Army as fighting men, resuming or taking up anew the study of medicine after the war was over. The insignia of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion have been in evidence at every alumni banquet which I have attended (and I think I have missed but one) in the last thirty years, and the report of the necrologist at our annual meetings has seldom failed to include "Veterans of the Civil War."

## THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The Spanish-American War of twenty years ago is still fresh in the memory of most of us, and what a trifling parlor game it seems in contrast to the awful thing in which we are now involved! It was almost begun and finished in a summer vacation, and so disturbed the school year scarcely at all. Our small Regular Army and the National Guard, recruited to nearly full strength, were able to finish the job without calling for a volunteer army, and so the undergraduate students in attendance on Rush at that time were disturbed only to a slight degree. A few of the students, who were in the National Guard, responded promptly to the colors and a few others joined the guard. Among these students were Drs. John A. Little of the class of '98; W. D. Byrne, B. V. Caffee, T. B. Curran, R. P. Daniels, W. R. Davidson, Mark M. Evans, F. H. Frick, M. L. Gallagher, I. A. Myers, H. E. Stevenson and E. P. Sullivan, all of the class of 1899; Harry S. McCard, J. R. Scott, William Senn, H. J. Stall and Williams of 1900, and R. O. Early and Philip A. Fox of 1901.

Of the alumni who entered the medical service, I find, among others, the names of Frank F. Bowman, class of '97, and Richard B. Westnedge, class of '97, who died of typhoid fever in the Philippine Islands.

Dr. John Rich McDill of the class of 1885, entering as a contract surgeon, rose rapidly to be surgeon major of an army corps, saw service both in Cuba and the Philippines, and was later the most active factor in the founding of the splendid medical school of the University of the Philippine Islands and its fine hospital.

The outstanding figure of the war, from the medical point of view, was our distinguished professor of surgery, Nicholas Senn, recognized as the most brilliant surgical clinician and teacher of his day, the founder of the American Association of Military Surgeons, and then chief surgeon of the Illinois National Guard. Scarcely had war been declared by Congress before he reported at Springfield, Ill., and took charge of the medical organization of the state troops. He was soon called to Washington into the larger field of national service, and of his brilliant and effective work in Cuba there is abundant record. Discreditable and disastrous as was the management of the medical conduct of our troops in camp during this war, especially in the management of the communicable diseases, one shudders to think what it would have been without the aid of physicians called from civil life, and among these none did more effective work than Professor Senn. He later recorded his experiences in a very interesting and instructive book.

## THE WORLD WAR

The call of the great world war, with its millions on millions of men in the several battle fronts, completely dwarfs the demands of all previous wars on the medical as well as all the other resources of every nation involved. Rush Medical College has responded promptly and generously to this call, and today more than seventy members of its faculty are in the active service of the nation—and “absent on leave” from their work in the college. In seven of the great base hospitals at the cantonments where our soldiers are being assembled and trained for service overseas, the medical department is in charge of members of our department of internal medicine. I can think of no higher tribute which could have been paid to this department and to the school than this. It is not possible here to read the long honor roll of our faculty members in active service, but I would say that such a list, and also a list of those serving the nation in other ways, will appear in the forthcoming annual announcement or circular of information now in press.

It has been difficult to restrain our undergraduate students, in their patriotic eagerness to serve our country, from rushing to the training camps for officers of the line or enlisting as privates for some form of service other than medical. At the urgent appeal of the Surgeon-General that medical students be restrained from deserting their medical studies and be prevailed on to continue their preparation for service in the Medical Corps of the Army, all but a few have remained, and all who are eligible are enrolled in the enlisted Reserve Corps of the Medical Department of the Army, or the corresponding Hospital Corps of the Navy, and are biding their time as patiently as they may when they can see active service at the fighting line.

Of the alumni of Rush, already 670 names are enrolled in the Medical Corps of the Army or Navy, and the number is increasing daily. Testimony comes to us almost daily and from every quarter of the loyal and efficient service which they are rendering both in this country and overseas.

During this war there has grown up the appropriate and significant custom of the service flag, by means of which a family, a corporation or an institution indicates to the world in stars of blue, on a white background bordered with red, the number of its members who have responded to the call of the nation.

The sons and the daughters of Rush Medical College are proud, very proud, of the long and honorable record of the school, of the conspicuous part it has played in the elevation of the standards of medical education in this country, and especially now of the splendid record by its alumni of loyal response to the nation's call in this time of its great need. These, our fellow members, have heard the call to service so beautifully

voiced in that touching poem by Owen Seaman, an Australian soldier, and found not long since on his body after he had fallen at the front:

Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes  
    Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,  
And know that from the dark and night shall rise  
    The dawn of ampler life;  
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend your heart,  
    That God has given you the priceless dower  
To live in these great times, and have your part  
    In Freedom's crowning hour.  
That ye may tell your sons who see the light  
    High in the heavens—their heritage to take—  
“I saw the powers of darkness take their flight;  
    I saw the morning break.”

And so the Alumni Association has had prepared a service flag of silk commemorating the record of the sons of Rush Medical College in this war.

To you, Mr. Hutchinson, who have served the college so faithfully and have proved its true and loyal friend as a member of its Board of Trustees, it is my honored privilege to present this flag on behalf of the Alumni Association to the Trustees of the college. We ask that it be preserved and, on appropriate occasions, displayed as a permanent memorial of the loyal response of the graduates of Rush to the call of the nation.

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## PERSONALS

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The Class of '96 gathered nearly twenty of its members together for a reunion dinner on June 12. As usual an enjoyable time was the result.

Dr. Elmer L. Kenyon, '96, read by invitation before the State Medical Society of South Dakota, on May 21, a paper on "The Problem of Stammering and Its Solution."

Dr. F. C. Mason, '77, writes from Hillsdale, Mich., of the burning of his office and his great regret in the loss of his diploma and his picture of the Rush Medical College Building, which he would like to replace.

Dr. David Newton Jones, '90, has just returned to Gaylord, Minn., from a vacation in California.

# ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDI- CAL COLLEGE

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AUDITORIUM HOTEL, JUNE 10, 1918

*The President, Dr. Ormsby, in the chair*

## REPORT OF SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR 1918

CHARLES A. PARKER, SECRETARY

Again the association has successfully passed through a year of much disquietude both within and without its organization.

The organic union between the college and the University of Chicago has been contracturally consummated, and it only awaits a readjustment of the political affairs of the earth for the physical amalgamation to become complete. Meanwhile our graduates will continue to possess themselves of the honored diplomas of "Good Old Rush." From all that can be learned through the earnest efforts of a special committee appointed for the purpose, with the complete physical union of the medical school properties no further students will graduate with a diploma from Rush Medical College or with a diploma in anyway suggesting a relation to Rush Medical College.

This seems our settled fate, then, as far as additions to our alumni are concerned. You may be sure that this plan has not been without comment and protest from hosts of our members, but so far all such protests have been in vain. With friends of Rush among the contracting parties to the arrangement, it is to be explained only on the theory of expediency. With one side contending for the preservation of its richly endowed status and the other side laboring against it, the expectant value of the newer name under the merger evidently outweighed the known value of the sturdy name that has honored and been honored by so many thousands of its friends and alumni for three quarters of a wonderful century.

It is under impending changes of such tremendous import that our society has labored this last year.

However, we have not faltered. Our financial condition is the best in the Association's history, and the number of active contributing alumni is also in excess of any previous experience. Besides carrying on with undiminished ardor our usual activities, as the publication of THE BULLETIN, and attending to various business details, the council at a recent meeting arranged for the preparation and presentation to the college of a silk service flag commemorating the participation of our members in the active service of our government. While this is a showing of which every alumnus is proud, it does not include the many

who are serving on examining boards and in many other capacities requiring much sacrifice and effort. All honor to those who have made the real sacrifice of leaving home and affairs to give all to their country. If onerous their present duties their future, with the glorious record of faithful services accomplished, will be most enviable of all men. May our best wishes for their welfare ever go out to them during their present trial.

And so does another year of faithful and loyal service to our country and our homes come to a valorous and honorable close.

#### Report of the Secretary

The minutes of the annual meeting of 1917 were read and approved.

The report of the treasurer, Dr. E. L. Kenyon, was the event of the meeting. It was read and approved and will appear in THE BULLETIN.

Too much praise cannot be given for the progressive and effective work of Dr. Kenyon in enlarging the membership and scope of our association. A reference to his report will show the amount of care and the thoroughness with which his task has been accomplished.

The secretary's report was next read and accepted. It will appear in THE BULLETIN.

Our historian, Dr. Stoll, then read the necrology of our class for the year. His valuable report will appear in THE BULLETIN.

Dr. Morris Fishbein made a very modest oral report on THE BULLETIN. This report was accepted and a vote of thanks returned to Dr. Fishbein for his faithful service. The offices of editor and treasurer are the ones that do the real work of the association and both deserve all our praise and active encouragement in their arduous duties.

The report of the chairman of the committee on entertainment, Dr. E. E. McEwen, was oral and brief and accepted with a vote of thanks that was very modest recompense for the particularly exacting duties rendered in our behalf. The entertainment committee is the natural buffer between the entertainers and the entertained and a buffer always gets bumped.

Dr. Kenyon moved that a committee of three be appointed by the present president to consider a plan for expenditure of monies accumulated on the endowment and other funds, this committee to report later to the directors. Seconded and carried.

The committee on nominations was next appointed in the usual manner.

Dr. Rhodes moved that Dr. Haines and Dr. Billings having recently received the *ad eundem* degree from Rush Medical College be recommended for membership in the alumni association. Seconded and carried unanimously.

The nominating committee reported later, at the banquet, as follows:

President, James B. Herrick, '88, Chicago, Ill.

First vice president, Frederick A. Speik, '07, Los Angeles, Calif.

Second vice president, \_\_\_\_\_

Third vice president, F. B. Morehead, '03, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary, Charles A. Parker, '91, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, Elmer L. Kenyon, '96, Chicago, Ill.

Directors, Harold N. Moyer, '79, Chicago, Ill.; John E. Rhodes, '86, Chicago, Ill.

Historian, John J. Stoll, '85, Chicago, Ill.

These candidates were elected.

CHARLES A. PARKER, Secretary.

## Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal Year, June 11, 1917 to June 7, 1918

ELMER L. KENYON, M.D., TREASURER

An important work incidental to the routine of the treasurer's office, begun last year, has now been practically completed. This consists in the preparation of a complete revised card index catalogue of the Alumni, and in the institution of a system by which this catalogue may be kept continuously in a state of revision. Once more let it be urged that the successful conduct of the Association depends a very great deal on the faithfulness of the Alumni in transmitting any change of address. During the war, owing to the tendency of the addresses of Alumni in military service to shift about, it is proposed to maintain on our books the home address only. Exceptions can be made to this rule, however, if any alumnus especially desires it.

The membership in the Association now as compared with former years, is highly gratifying. Increased interest on the part of the Alumni in the Association may be said to have begun four years ago. In 1913-1914 the membership was 457; in 1916-1917 it had risen to 1,652, and during the year just closed it was 1,726. While this marked growth in the membership of the Association is indeed highly gratifying, it is to be recalled that the living alumni now number more than 4,300, and that, therefore, the present membership should in no sense be considered at, or even very near, the possible limit. The rate of acceleration in the increase of membership has greatly diminished during the year just closing. In 1916-1917 the Association increased its membership by 701; while during 1917-1918 the increase was only 73. This marked drop in the acceleration movement leads one to wonder whether the effect of the war on the membership has not begun to be felt. Unless this tendency can be offset next year, we must confidently look forward to a decline in membership. It is therefore the duty of the officers of the Association to call upon the 2,300 living Alumni who are not now members of the Association, and especially upon those not in military service, to come forward and fall in promptly, and thus prevent any possible slump in membership because of the war. They may be again reminded that the entire cost to them is but \$1 annually.

It will be readily realized that the large increase in membership of the Association has entailed much additional work upon the treasurer's office. At times of rush, this work sometimes becomes so burdensome that some delay in handling correspondence is inevitable. However, it is our intention to answer every inquiry and to attend to all details as promptly as possible. It is hoped that certain improvements may be inaugurated this year intended to facilitate the handling of the work of the office.

The membership as compared with former years is indicated by the following table:

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18
Members through payment of annual dues .....	480	552	380	760	782	1,483	1,556
Life members .....	...	...	77	127	145	169	170
Total full paid membership....	480	552	457	887	927	1,652	1,726
Contributors to endowment fund of less than life membership..	...	...	32	64	92	95	94
Total contributors to the Association .....	480	552	489	951	1,019	1,747	1,820

The financial status of the Association as compared with former years, is also just at present highly satisfactory. Up to three years ago the Association found it necessary to appeal to Rush Medical College annually to help out largely on its current expenses; and it is not so many years ago that the Association found it necessary to borrow several

hundred dollars to keep itself in existence. It is, therefore, highly gratifying to be able to report, not only that the last item of indebtedness of the Association, amounting to \$169.95, has been paid during the year just closed, but that after paying all current expenses, there remains a cash balance of \$1,410.26. And this does not take into consideration the permanent investments of the Association.

But in spite of this excellent showing, the finances of the year need to be scrutinized carefully. While time of war is not a fit period, without some particular reason, for making an especial effort to advance the income of the Association, yet it is highly unwise not to attempt to foresee any possible effect of war on the Association's resources. To the financial future of the Association, it is highly important that, after the war, the Association should not have to undergo another severe struggle to rejuvenate a depleted treasury. Therefore, let us be forewarned that preoccupations due to the war and the large number of members in military service, are, if we are not careful, only too likely to deplete our membership and our treasury. The finances of the year suggest the possible beginnings of such a process.

The total income of the Association for the year just closing was \$2,413.20; and for the previous year was \$2,317.56, a gain in the current year over the preceding of \$95.64. But, in spite of this gain, the amount of annual dues collected this year was only \$1,522.89, as compared with \$1,812.75 during the preceding year, a loss for the current year from annual dues of \$289.84. The excellent financial showing for the year was due to two facts, the remarkably large collection of advanced dues in 1916-1917, and an increased income from the Endowment Fund. These two items have more than offset the decrease in the collection of annual dues for the year just closed. For the next fiscal year, on the basis of the present showing, the finances will show a positive slump. Since the annual dues constitute at present about three quarters of the annual income any marked reduction in this item is likely to be serious. The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is this: next year an especial effort should be made to bring a sufficient number of nonmembers into the Association to offset the natural loss of membership due to the war; and nonmembers should not fail to take this statement to heart.

The expenditures for the year have been very light, \$1,002.94, as against \$2,092.63 for the preceding year. This has been due in large measure to the fact that THE BULLETIN has been issued only twice. This low expenditure accounts also in great part for the increased amount of cash on hand. In view of the inevitable uncertainties of the coming war years this cash surplus should be expended with unusual conservatism.

#### Endowment Fund

No effort has been made to add to the Endowment Fund, and under present conditions none possibly should be made. Alumni, however, who have already paid their Life Membership of \$30 in part may well find it to their advantage to complete such payments. The contributors to the Endowment Fund number:

	June 17, 1916	June 11, 1917	June 7, 1918
Over \$30 .....	16	16	16
\$30 .....	129	153	155
Under \$30 .....	92	95	96
	<hr/> 237	<hr/> 264	<hr/> 267

The Endowment Fund has been increased during the year by \$174.93, in final settlement, principle and interest, of the indebtedness of the Association to the Fellowship Fund (transferred two years ago to the

Endowment Fund); and by \$41.90 in contributions. A Liberty Bond for \$1,000 was purchased during the year. The fund now amounts to \$8,645.45. A detailed financial statement of the affairs of the Association is appended.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE—STATEMENT  
OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 7, 1918

CHICAGO, June 7, 1918.

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand June 11, 1917.....	\$ 224.93
Advanced dues for 1917-1918 (on hand June 11, 1917).....	\$ 738.94
Dues received during 1917-1918.....	1,522.89
	<hr/>
Less advanced dues for 1918-1919.....	\$2,261.83
	581.73

Framed Haines pictures.....	41.61
Income from endowment fund.....	391.56
Advertising .....	75.00
	<hr/>
	\$2,413.20

DISBURSEMENTS

Interest on fellowship fund.....	4.98
Fellowship fund (indebtedness paid in full from general fund).....	169.95
Bulletin account .....	287.27
Clerical work .....	95.37
Miscellaneous expenses .....	4.31
Printing .....	137.45
Postage .....	230.00
Addressograph expense .....	15.56
Framing Haines pictures.....	58.05
	<hr/>
Cash on hand.....	\$1,410.26
	<hr/>
	\$2,413.20

ENDOWMENT FUND

June 11, 1917, investment account .....	\$7,499.78
June 11, 1917, balance in bank.....	928.84
	<hr/>
	\$8,428.62

RECEIPTS

Fellowship fund (indebtedness from general fund).....	\$ 169.95
Interest on fellowship fund.....	4.98
Contributions to endowment fund.....	41.90
Interest on bank account.....	14.06
Income from investments .....	377.50
	<hr/>
	\$608.39

WITHDRAWALS

Interest and income transferred to general fund.....	\$391.56
	<hr/>
	\$ 216.83

PRESENT STATUS OF ENDOWMENT FUND

Invested in Liberty Bond, July, 1917.....	\$1,000.00
Investments to June 11, 1917.....	7,499.78
	<hr/>
June 7 1918 balance in bank.....	\$ 8,499.78

AUDITOR'S REPORT

CHICAGO, June 7, 1918.

*To the Directors of the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College.*

Gentlemen.—I have audited the books of your Association for the year ending June 7, 1918, and have found the same to be correct. I have also checked the bank accounts and the balances shown by the various bank books agree with the balances in your books.

EDWIN M. FULCHER, Accountant.

# THE ANNUAL BANQUET

Auditorium Hotel, June 10, 1918

Over six hundred Rush alumni and their friends united on the night of June 10, 1918, in the greatest annual banquet held by Rush alumni anywhere or any time. No one is ever going to be able to describe the banquet of this year to the satisfaction of those who were there because every one in that audience took a conspicuous part in making that big event what it was. They felt, saw and heard what Rush Medical College means. There was in that audience a throbbing emotion or commotion characterizing Rush spirit and Rush banquets. The relation of a few details may serve to recall glimpses of the night and to give to those not present some remote idea of the chronology of events.

At the speaker's table, in addition to the speakers of the evening, sat men of the faculty of professorial rank. An orchestra roused the audience to fervor with patriotic music and the presence for the first time at a Rush banquet of numerous lady guests added color and cheer to the picture. The food finished, Dr. Ormsby, retiring president of the Alumni Association called for the report of the nominating committee. Leonard, '69, announced the slate which was greeted with enthusiasm, and the officers as announced elsewhere were unanimously elected. Dr. James B. Herrick, new president, promised, as he accepted the honor with due surprise and modesty, that he would try to continue alumni affairs with continued satisfaction to our alumni.

#### THE TOASTMASTER, H. GIDEON WELLS

Our toastmaster, Dr. Harry Gideon Wells, also representing the twenty year class, was voted the "best ever." In his opening address he emphasized the honor bestowed on the ladies by their official welcome to this banquet. He eulogized the late Prof. E. Fletcher Ingals, praising his courageous spirit. Ingals, fully aware of the serious character of his disease, angina pectoris, nevertheless, took up golf, "solace of the senile," and rode about the links almost to the final months of his death in a motor tricycle with nitrites ever at hand. When bunkered he took another tablet of nitroglycerin. The audience rose in a silent toast to Professor Ingals. Dr. Wells then traced the history of the class of 1898. There should have been no class of 1898 because Rush changed from a three to a four year school, but several with advanced standing were eligible for the honor. Twenty years after, in 1918, there should have been no class because the curriculum now requires the fifth or intern year. Again a large number are eligible. Wells expressed his condescending opinion that the definition of the class of '97 as the largest, roughest, noisiest and brightest class of Rush deserved a passing grade since the first 75 per cent. of the characterization was correct. He thanked the class of '97 for their few kind words of that date assuring the ninety-eighters that Haines would probably live one more winter.

#### THE PRESIDENT, OLIVER S. ORMSBY

Then drawing attention to the similarity of Haines' fortitude and Ormsby's annual pneumonia, he called upon Dr. Oliver S. Ormsby, retiring president. Professor Ormsby's address appears in full elsewhere in this issue. It was numerously interspersed with cheers and shouts of enthusiasm for the cause it represented, an appeal that the name of Rush might live and that her alumni be granted the recognition due them.

## RUSH IN THREE WARS: JOHN M. DODSON

The title of the next address was "Rush in Three Wars," to which Wells opined that Rush has been in a perpetual war whose Hague conference was sounded at the announcement of its merger with the University of Chicago. At the formation of the Medical Reserve Corps it seemed to have a particular fascination for obstetricians and gynecologists. However, some of our men now entering the service had had real military experience, especially Dr. John M. Dodson, buffer between faculty and student and therefore victim of many gas attacks.

Dr. Dodson, nothing daunted, began his address by giving some inside information to the effect that "in general Wells has no lack of ideas, and in golf he has no lack of language." The address of Dr. Dodson also appears in full in this issue and illustrates the ever patriotic response of Rush men to our country's call.

## THE SERVICE FLAG: MR. CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON

Dr. Dodson concluded his address by presenting to Mr. C. L. Hutchinson for the Board of Trustees a service flag of some 660 stars representing Rush men in the service, the gift of Rush alumni.

The next speaker, Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, treasurer of the Board of Trustees, lived up to the hale and hearty spirit of Rush backers. He told of a convention he had recently attended at Independence Hall when the Governor of South Carolina arose and announced that he had six sons in service, five in the trenches and one on the sea. Indulging the curiosity in the face of the audience he said, "Perhaps I ought to tell you what the Governor of North Carolina said."

## FRANCE: MAJOR EDOUARD RIST

In announcing Major Edouard Rist of France, sometimes called "the French Osler," an honored guest, Dr. Wells called attention to the fact that it was the work of a thousand Frenchmen who were sent to restore the morale of the Roumanians that Mackensen for once failed to gain an objective. The Marsellaise brought the audience to their feet and to Rist's. In beautiful language and perfect English Major Rist brought a message from France. He said in part: "I remember when I came to Chicago that the first white man here was a compatriot, Father Marquette. In his prolonged illness here he had no medical care. Perhaps that is why he recovered. He did not dream that some day in this place would flourish one of the greatest medical schools of the country and of the world, always setting before it the highest ideals of medical education and combining modern professional training with scientific research. My presence in the midst of the alumni of Rush Medical College makes me feel like one of your family. I am a graduate of the medical school of the University of Paris, also of the class of '98. Dr. Wells said of his class of 1898 that it was a small class. If so it was a most distinguished one. Marquette also did not dream that the two great powers of his time, Great Britain and France, always at war, would be drawn together to fight the most fiendish power under the sun for freedom, peace and democracy and that these, after years of struggle, would rely upon help from this newest, young republic, the United States. Whatever he may have dreamed about the future we are bound together to fight it to the end, and there can be but one end, victory. There are many ties between our countries. The strongest, most lasting is now knitting. We have hoped, fought, and our sons have died together. These are hours of great expectation and hours of despondency. We now realize that hope and confidence are virtues and not emotions. I am moved by the love for France everywhere in the United States. We feel the same in this war: the same ideal, the same

determination, united to the end. Victor Vaughan made a statement which touched me deeply. He remarked to me during the attack on Amiens "Are we going to lose Amiens?" as if it were an American city. I am going to sail for France at the end of the week. I want to bring a message to our men and to your men when they ask "How do they feel in the United States? What are they thinking, doing, feeling?" I will say, "It is a country, all feeling, thinking, doing for war." I have seen your navy yards, destroyers, speed never dreamed of, all industry, soldiers, Red Cross, everything mobilized for war. I saw quotas rising by millions, women giving all their time and work to make dressings, and I have seen dressings stained red with blood. I will tell your boys and our boys that America is a soul fighting behind the lines. You have no idea of the effect of the United States in this war. When we knew that the United States was giving every man, every dollar, we knew that the war could have but one end and that for freedom. All of your wars have been for freedom. When your ambulance drivers, your nurses and your doctors came to us long before your nation entered the war we knew of what stuff your nation was made and our confidence was restored so much that it will never vanish. This is the message I want to bring to your boys and to our boys "from the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Before the last crackle from the avalanche of applause had died out Hutchinson sprang to his feet and announced that there was now being designed a monument for the place where Marquette had crossed the Chicago river, and the applause was renewed in an outburst which Major Rist acknowledged with repeated bows of appreciation.

About this time Frank Billings walked into the room and the house rose en masse in another tremendous demonstration. Note, reader, that on this evening one tremendous event was always succeeded by another.

#### RUSH AND RESEARCH: LUDVIG HEKTOEN

The audience was thrilled at this time by one of the most novel situations yet presented. H. Gideon Wells, director of the Otho S. A. Sprague Institute for Medical Research, introduced his teacher, Ludvig Hektoen, director of the Memorial Institute for Infectious Diseases. Oh! what a chance! To the younger men it was a revelation to hear Wells describe his old teacher as a man with knowledge, a pompadour, Prince Albert coat, black bow tie and a Swiss-Scandinavian ancestry. He emphasized that under Hektoen's guiding influence young men had been stimulated to work for themselves. He believed and taught the doctrine that each new case is a new problem for scientific investigation. "For all time the product of Rush will be marked by Hektoen, and it is most fitting that the man to discuss Rush and research should be the man who made research at Rush." The address of Dr. Hektoen also appears in full elsewhere in this issue.

#### THE UNIVERSITY: PROF. R. D. SALISBURY

The next peaker, Prof. Rollin D. Salisbury of the Ogden Graduate School of Science of the University of Chicago, stated that we were learning to reestimate values. "It is no longer truth for its own sake but truth for what you can do with it." Men of the classical departments of the University were expressing envy of the scientific men because their knowledge was useful in our great emergency. "But Germany," said Professor Salisbury, "had geologists in advance of its troops to tell what conditions of soil would have to be met, botanists were in the vanguard diagnosing from the character of the flora whether marshes were passable or impassable. Research, not only among the faculty but the development of the research spirit among the students is the greatest function which a medical school must recognize."

## DR. FRANK BILLINGS: RUSH ALUMNUS

And now came another tremendous event. Well might it be said: When Rush got balled up and wept, Billings was called. Was this ambition? When exemption board affairs got into a hopeless muddle Billings was called. Was this ambition? When Russia was muddled, Billings was called. Was this ambition? And when there is the most supreme job of reconstruction to be done, he is again called by the surgeon-general. Ambition must be made of mighty stuff. And then followed a most superlatively unusual situation if in this galaxy of superlatives a superlative may once more be utilized. It is true that after a certain degree of excellence is attained one cannot distinguish between shades. But shades of honorary degrees! Unaware of the humor of the situation, at least apparently so, Wells spoke while Billings sat in gravity and seeming humility: "An honorary degree is given because the honored one did something, gave something, may do something, may give something, or it is given to honor someone or to be honored by someone. Rush is guilty on all counts." And amid the uproarious cheering of the six hundred present Dr. Frank Billings was presented with the scroll of life membership in the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College.

Dr. Billings considerately explained that he prized the honor as much as if he had not passed the hint at the last year's banquet. "I worked for Rush College as all of you have. I love it as you do. Rush did much for me. It offered me the opportunity to do what I did. You cannot realize this as I can. I have not done much this year for the new school—but it is arranged for. I never felt so much honored that at my age I should be given charge of the foreign mission to Rush. Now the surgeon-general calls for another work. The spirit calls everywhere. Before the war many of us were worried that we were decadent. The cry in Washington is: 'We need men fit to fight, ready to go across now. There is little time for rehabilitation.' The cry goes out for more doctors. We doctors must serve. The Prussians should know that we have never given up and cannot learn how. I wish to apologize for the opinion that Russia would come back. German propaganda was more powerful than its offense. We must go through Prussia not only for peace but to bring the murderer to the bar of justice and to bring him to trial as we would any beast. Then only will there be peace to civilization, and that means to you."

## OUR ALUMNI: NORMAN BRIDGE

Wells next recalled that Rush in '98 was a proprietary school but not a commerical school. The proprietors of this school were always ready to give. He next introduced one of the men who graduated fifty years ago. "As a matter of fact he graduated from the Chicago Medical College, now Northwestern, but it took him ten years to recover from this and to graduate from Rush." He wrote a volume in 1902 entitled the "Rewards of Taste." Chapter 3 is entitled "Etiology of Lying." Chapter 4 is "Man as an Air Eating Animal." Chapter 6, "The psychology of the Corset." The great Norman Bridge immediately retaliated. "Way back in 1895," he said, "I ate breakfast and dinner with Wells and I can say now 'I told you so.' I got him to work with Hektoen, and I said then that if he did not die from overwork he would be a great scientist. He was thin and overworked always." Dr. Bridge then spoke at length of our duty to our government and the importance of keeping up to date in the progress of medical science, particularly important developments in war surgery. In conclusion, he let us in on a compliment that the layman to his north had paid us, namely, Mr. C. L. Hutchinson: "that we were a handsome and intelligent lot and that he was proud of us." Most important of all he assured us that the name of Rush will and must be maintained. I. H. T.

# NECROLOGIST'S REPORT

## J. J. STOLL, NECROLOGIST

Although Rush has furnished more than her quota of men for our glorious Army, we have, up to date, no casualties to report from that source. The death rate has been somewhat lower this year than it has been for a number of years. The list this year covers just 60 years—from 1857 to 1917—and comprises 73 of our alumni.

1857—**Thomas Jefferson Shreves**, aged 82, died Sept. 7, 1917, in Des Moines, Iowa, of senile debility.

1858—**Robert C. Black**, aged 80, died June 23, 1917, at Gainesville, Texas, of heart disease. He was a surgeon in the Confederate service during the Civil War.

1859—**Justus R. Conklin**, aged 85, died March 20, 1918, in Florida, of cerebral hemorrhage.

1863—**John Wesley Lancerman**, aged 79, died July 2, 1917, in Winslow, Ill., of cerebral hemorrhage.

1864—**Samuel Benton McGlumphy**, aged 79, died May 25, 1917, at Vermilion, S. D., of pneumonia. He was for seven years assistant superintendent of the Nebraska State Hospital for the Insane, later superintendent of the Dakota State Hospital, and president of the South Dakota Territorial Medical Association.

**James Albert Monroe**, aged 75, died Jan. 3, 1918, in Chicago, of nephritis.

**H. C. Hollingsworth**, aged 75, died March 7, 1918, in Terre Haute, Ind., of malignant disease. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

1865—**Andrew J. Rodman**, aged 87, died April 1, 1918, at Delavan, Wis., of diabetes.

1866—**George Montgomery Chamberlain**, aged 73, died June 30, 1917, in Chicago.

1868—**Leonidas B. Martin**, aged 72, died Nov. 2, 1917, at Peoria, Ill.  
**John G. McKinney**, aged 81, died Dec. 3, 1917, at Barry, Ill., of senile debility.

1870—**John C. Webster**, aged 76, died Nov. 11, 1917, of accidental phenol poisoning. He was a member of the Indiana State Board of Medical Registration and Examination.

**William Henry**, aged 78, died Jan. 9, 1918, at Harmon, Ill., of cerebral hemorrhage.

**Benjamin F. Larue**, aged 71, died Feb. 12, 1918, at Appleton, Minn., of cerebral hemorrhage.

1871—**Ephraim Fletcher Ingals**, aged 70, died April 30, 1918, at his home in Chicago, of angina pectoris. Special obituary notices later.

**James H. Bartholow**, aged 70, died Oct. 8, 1918, at Champaign, Ill. He was a veteran of the Civil War.

1872—**John Gardner**, aged 75, died Sept. 4, 1917, at La Grange, Ohio, of epithelioma of the tongue. He was formerly president of the California State Board of Health and formerly a surgeon of the Army, stationed in the Fiji Islands.

1873—**Everett Russell Smith**, aged 71, died Nov. 17, 1917, at Los Angeles, Calif., of myocarditis.

1874—**William Parsons**, aged 74, died April 6, 1918, in Chicago. He was formerly surgeon for Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the Chicago Junction Railroad.

1875—**Thomas C. McCleery**, aged 65, died May 1, 1917, in Exeter, Neb., of cerebral hemorrhage.

**John Binnie**, aged 73, died Feb. 16, 1918, in Poynette, Wis.

1876—**Edgar Snyder**, aged 69, died April 17, 1918, at Edgewater, Colo.

1878—**John Eugene Garrey**, aged 69, died June 29, 1917, in Telluride, Colo.

**Lawrence Bryant Hathaway**, aged 64, died March 17, 1918, at Rembeck, Iowa, of diabetes.

1879—**Edgar Jehial Meacham**, died June 28, 1917, in Seattle, Wash. For the last year he had been in the British service on the steamer *Protenham*.

**Samuel L. Kilmer**, aged 68, died Dec. 28, 1917, at South Bend, Ind.

**Charles D. Camp**, aged 73, died Jan. 8, 1918, from gangrene. He was a veteran of the Civil War and long a resident of Chicago.

1880—**Walter Scott Mason**, aged 67, died Aug. 7, 1917, from cerebral hemorrhage. He was a resident of Cedar Point, Kan.

**Joshua Moffit Kidney**, died Dec. 10, 1917, in Clarinda, Iowa.

**Carroll Cassius Smead**, aged 63, died Jan. 7, 1918, in Newton, Iowa. He had been health officer of Newton for some years.

**Marion Howard Casier**, aged 67, died March 4, 1918, at Detroit, Mich.

1881—**Lawrence Wilbur Campbell**, aged 60, died June 11, 1917, in Ada, Ohio, of nephritis.

**Robert Andrew Kerr**, aged 60, died Aug. 3, 1917, at Petoskey, Mich.

**John Frank Sinnison**, aged 58, died Oct. 15, 1917, in Lafayette, Ind., of appendicitis. He had been a member of the state legislature in Indiana from 1907 to 1909 and for a year trustee of Depauw University. He was a resident of Romney, Ind.

1881—**Thomas Clarke Biddle**, aged 60, died Feb. 16, 1918, in Topeka, Kan., of pneumonia. He was clinical professor of mental diseases in the Kansas State Medical College from 1895 to 1898, superintendent of the Ossawatomie State Hospital, and surgeon of the Twenty-First Kansas Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish-American War, serving in Porto Rico.

**Charles G. Shipman**, aged 61, died April 10, 1918, in Ocean Park, Calif. He was formerly health officer of Santa Monica.

1882—**George Abraham Teal**, aged 60, died July 1, 1917, in Kendallville, Ind., of angina pectoris.

**Adna B. Jones**, aged 60, died Oct. 27, 1917, at Wakeeney, Kan.

**William Allen Baker**, died Dec. 3, 1917, at Colonia, Mich. He was a veteran of the Civil War; a member of the state legislature from 1887 to 1889.

**John M. Evans**, aged 59, died Jan. 7, 1918, in Madison, Wis.

1883—**John James McWilliams**, aged 56, died March 1, 1917, at Charter Oak, Iowa, of intestinal paralysis.

**Edward L. Stahl**, aged 64, died Nov. 12, 1917, at Chicago, of cerebral hemorrhage.

1884—**Francis R. Salisbury**, aged 59, died March 20, 1918, at Sparta, Wis., of septicemia.

1885—**Oscar Henry Barthel**, aged 60, died July 17, 1917, at Pocahontas, Iowa.

**Dwight Welcome Dryer**, aged 61, died April 25, 1918, at LaGrange, Ind. He was for some years health officer of La Grange.

1886—**Homer M. Newman**, aged 57, died Oct. 12, 1917, at South Milford, Ind., from nephritis.

**Orrin Godfrey Youngquist**, aged 59, died Sept. 7, 1917, at Marquette, Mich.

**Joseph Francis Gill**, aged 59, died Feb. 24, 1918, at Madison, Wis., of pneumonia.

**Albert Jeffrey Cox**, aged 56, died March 13, 1918, at Superior, Wis.

1888—**Frank Blair Lovell**, aged 51, died Nov. 11, 1917, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, of typhoid fever. He was a resident of Gibson City, Ill.

**David Boswell**, aged 70, died Nov. 24, 1917, at Birmingham, Ala. He was a resident of Beatrice, Neb.

**Gustav Adolph Heidner**, aged 54, died May 31, 1918, at Long Beach, Calif. Formerly a resident of West Bend, Wis.

**1887—Henry Dinkel Heil**, aged 59, died Aug. 27, 1917, at Decatur, Ill., of heart disease.

**1887—Charles James Allen**, aged 61, died Aug. 31, 1917, at Sheffield, Iowa, of tuberculosis.

**1889—Joseph Francis Somer**, aged 53, died Sept. 28, 1917, at Vincennes, Ind.  
**Francis Anderson Lyman**, aged 54, died Nov. 4, 1917. He was for nine years superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital at Madison.

**1890—John Edgar Brock**, aged 56, died Aug. 19, 1917, at Arkansas City, Kan., from nephritis.

**1891—Warren Joseph O'Hara**, aged 50, died July 3, 1917, at Harrison, Neb.  
**John Fretts Detweiler**, aged 57, died May 2, 1918, at Uniontown, Pa., from pneumonia.

**1892—William J. Cheany**, aged 47, died June 7, 1917, at Hot Springs, Ark. He was formerly a resident of Petersburg, Ill.  
**Nicholas Cornelius Schultz**, aged 51, died July 1, 1917, at his home in Des Moines, Iowa, of malignant disease. He was for 19 years a member of the faculty of the Drake University Medical College.  
**Herbert Harrison Cilley**, aged 58, died July 16, 1917, at his home in Long Beach, Calif., from polycythemias.

**1893—Charles J. Ocasek**, aged 47, died Sept. 27, 1917, at Chicago, after being struck by a street car.

**1894—Frederick A. Rettig**, aged 48, died July 21, 1917, in Chicago, of myocarditis. He was for some time president of the staff of Alexian Brothers Hospital.

**1895—Eugene Francis Marguerat**, aged 47, died Aug. 9, 1917, in Chicago, from gastroenteritis.  
**James Henry Honan**, aged 58, died Nov. 11, 1917, in Augusta, Ga.

**1896—Warren A. Mayfield**, died July 31, 1917, at Hudson, Mich.  
**Elmer E. Eckhard**, aged 45, died April 21, 1918, at Peoria, Ill.

**1897—John Charles McEnery**, aged 48, died July 9, 1917, in Chicago.  
**William G. Caron**, aged 44, died April 22, 1918, in Aurora, Ill., of pneumonia.

**1899—Daniel Frederick Grasse**, aged 45, died July 3, 1917, from meningitis.  
**James Holland Greenslade**, aged 65, died March 21, 1911, at Lima, Ohio. He was for eleven years superintendent of schools at Lima.

**1900—Bert Heald Bailey**, aged 42, died at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, from abscess of the spleen. He was curator of the museum and professor of zoology at Coe College.

**1902—Carl Oscar Bernhardi**, aged 37, died Oct. 8, 1917, at Rock Island, Ill., of pneumonia.  
**Lieut. William Thomas Gleason**, aged 38, died March 7, 1918, in Salt Lake City.

**1903—Oliver Allen McIntosh**, aged 53, died Jan. 8, 1918, at Macomb, Ill.

**1905—Hugh Jones Edwards**, aged 41, died Dec. 21, 1917, at Milwaukee.

**1912—Paul Reinhhardt Wohler**, aged 30, died May 28, 1918, at Washington, D. C., from nervous breakdown.

**1917—Martin Leland Dollahan**, died Dec. 15, 1917, in Chicago, of septicemia.

## CORRESPONDENCE

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### WHEN THE NEWS REACHED CHINA

*To the Editor:*—Enclosed find draft for \$5—alumni dues up to 1922. We Rush men, far away from civilization, are all alive with Rush enthusiasm. Last fall in Peking as soon as we heard of the big news concerning plans for a bigger Rush, eight of us, all Rush graduates, then present up there, got together for a celebration.

I have recently been appointed teacher in pathology at the school of medicine of Shantung Christian University, hence my change of address. I certainly hope that the name of old Rush will be incorporated in the name of the Midway School.

Louis H. BRAAFLADT, Kwangchow, Hansu.

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### A GOLDEN REUNION

*To the Editor:*—I see by the January BULLETIN that Dr. Newkirk of California proposes a reunion of the class of '68. I am heartily in favor of it but fear there are but few that could comply. Fifty years is a long time and I have seen the ups and downs—particularly the downs. Have had pneumonia two or three times and peritonitis—would probably be called appendicitis now—three times. In one attack of the latter had hiccough for eleven days and still I am not out. Have attended several families in this section for five generations, and a few cases of childbirth in the third generation. How many can beat this record?

JAMES PANKHURST, '68, Grand Detour, Ill.

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### IN MILITARY SERVICE

*To the Editor:*—I am always pleased when the Rush BULLETIN comes, so it is no more than fair to tell you so. It's so many years since I graduated there, and my work in the Army has carried me so far afield, that it is only on rare occasions that I have been able to return. Consequently my acquaintance is much more limited than many of my more fortunate classmates, who can attend the reunions from time to time.

The class of 1892, of which I was a member, are doubtless scattered to the four winds, those of us who are left. I entered the Cook County Hospital as intern in October, 1893, and was there until 1895. Then for a year I practiced in St Paul, Minn., mostly in railway work. In 1896 I entered the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, and so I am now one of the original grey beards of the service, nearly twenty-two years of my life having been spent in this service. But not a day of regret, as it has been most interesting work. Just now Base Hospital No. 19 claims all of my attention, and I was sent here to take command of this splendid unit, formed in Rochester, and only awaiting the call for oversea service.

Hope you will keep me on the mailing list for THE BULLETIN, even if it is a long way from home. It would be a great pleasure to hear from any of the class of 1892, and doubtless there are others of that class in the service. I know there are many Rush men, and hope it may be my pleasure to meet them "somewhere in France."

GEO. A. SKINNER, Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army,  
Rochester, N. Y.

## FIFTY YEARS OUT

*To the Editor:*—You may remember that my usual (home) address is Pasadena, Calif.; but I have been so on the go for a time that I have not seen the April (the last I suppose) copy of THE BULLETIN.

I wonder if there are any "Rush" men up this way, Regina, Moose Jaw, or Winnipeg, who will possibly go up to the American Medical and the Alumni Reunion?

One of our old boys, Tom Murphy of '68, who had hoped to come is dying at Pass Christian, Miss.—is probably "gone west" ere this. I fear that hardly one of fifty years ago will get there.

With all good wishes.

GARRETT NEWKIRK, '68,

Regina, Saskatchewan.

## IN SOUTH DAKOTA

*To the Editor:*—Herewith report of gathering of Rush Alumni at meeting of South Dakota Medical Association, held at Mitchell, S. D., May 23 and 24.

A special notice was sent out to every Rush man in the state ten days before the meeting. Prof. E. L. Kenyon came up and presented a most interesting paper on "Stammering." We had a jolly good time, the Rush men all glad to see Professor Kenyon and hear of the good things being planned for old Rush. Universal feeling was expressed that the college authorities should retain the name "Rush" in the consolidation of the medical college with the University of Chicago.

The following Rush men of South Dakota have gone to war:

J. W. Brackett, '86, Sturgis.  
O. R. Wright, '93, Huron.  
T. J. Wood, '97, Huron.  
F. E. Ashcroft, '01, Deadwood.  
W. R. Ball, '02, Mitchell.  
H. D. Newby, '11, Parker.

Undoubtedly others will go if they have not already gone. G. A. Adams of Yankton was elected second vice president.

There were present:

F. M. Crain, '91, Redfield.  
F. W. Freyberg, '95, Aberdeen.  
M. C. Johnston, '96, Aberdeen.  
G. W. Potter, '01, Redfield.  
F. E. Clough, '02, Lead; chief surgeon Homestake Gold Mines.  
L. N. Grosvenor, '02, Huron.  
D. S. Kalayjian, '02, Parker.  
C. E. McCauley, '02, Aberdeen; member State Board Health.  
J. F. Adams, '06, Aberdeen.  
O. A. Haraldson, '12, Watertown.  
L. B. Vaughan, '14, Hurley.

We missed our Mitchell Rush man, W. R. Ball, for he had planned to give the Rush boys a great time, but he received orders to go to Fort Riley only a few days before the meeting. However, we had a great time and enjoyed meeting Professor Kenyon and hearing his splendid paper.

L. N. GROSVENOR, '02,  
Huron, S. D.

## ON FOREIGN SERVICE

*To the Editor:*—Just a word to inform you of my whereabouts. I enlisted in the Thirteenth Regiment of Engineers in June, 1917, as surgeon. After an exciting trip across the ocean and a short stay in England we landed in France the 17th of August.

After one month's encampment in one of the cities east of Paris we were sent to the front on the 18th of September and have been hard at work since that date. There have been so many articles and letters written as to the nature of surgical work done at the front it is needless for me at this time to add anything that would be of interest to you. However, I hope the experience gained here will be of interest to our friends on our return.

Am writing you for the purpose of securing THE BULLETIN as it is issued, and kindly ask that you change my mailing address.

I have with me as one of my assistants, Dr. John W. Tope of Oak Park, another Rush man, and we both join in wishing you and all of our friends the best of health and success. Kindly place us on the list of Rush men doing work in France.

CHAS. F. CLAYTON, Capt., M. R. C., 13th Reg. Eng., A. E. F.,  
France.

## TO PROFESSOR HAINES

*Dear Professor Haines:*—It is so long since I have written to you that were it not that you remember so well all with whom you have been associated, even though our association is in a very minor capacity, I might have to introduce myself!

Very many times have I thought of writing to you, but the inexorable pressure of some other immediate duty has as often denied me the privilege. In the past few months it has been my privilege to see so many Rush men in anti-plague work in various parts of North China that I determined to write at least a note to you to say that such men as Hemingway, Wampler, Brubaker, Charles, Miles, Eckfeldt, and Bruneman have not only done splendid work to the credit of Rush and themselves, but also have manifested to the Chinese authorities such a spirit of willingness to help in time of need, as well as sacrifice, that the civil authorities are immensely pleased, to say the least. While there are some well equipped and qualified Chinese, able to help in such an emergency as this recent outbreak of plague, yet they were far too few to deal at all effectively with the situation. This was especially true in some regions where the Chinese themselves opposed the thorough-going measures necessary to combat the disease and prevent its spread.

I worked with a number of other Rush men, but usually only one of us was in a given locality at work with several others, both Chinese and foreigners, though these others were usually non-professional. You will recall that this outbreak of the plague was of the pneumonic type, and therefore particularly fatal. We have never known a recovery. Hardly one of the doctors mentioned, despite the fact that they all took the necessary precautions, but what some time during his work for the government, feared he had contracted the disease. But fortunately not a doctor, nurse, or other trained worker throughout the whole epidemic, contracted plague.

Invitations to help in this important work, which certainly saved many tens of thousands of lives, came from the Chinese Board of the Interior and various other official bodies. Of course graduates of other medical schools also assisted, but I think no one school had as many

men engaged in the work as Rush. Most of the men were engaged in the work in Shansi Province, where the disease first broke out, and perhaps there were ten to fifteen thousand deaths in this province. Most of them were in the northern part of the province where lack of official cooperation caused a terrible toll to be paid. I was first at work in this province and then helped for a time in Chihli province. One small village of 900 people lost 8 per cent. of their population in a few days. The infection was brought to this village by a man traveling homeward, who was allowed to stay in a room with thirteen other occupants, all of the latter being local residents. Within six days all fourteen were dead. But there are records much worse than this. A Shansi village of 150 inhabitants, lost nearly 50 per cent. of its population. It would seem as though no poison known to man is so sure to kill. I had but just arrived home from the work in the north when I was ordered to go to the capital of this province, Shantung, and there I heard of perhaps the speediest death of all. A Chinese quack who treated two plague cases by needling, probably pricked his own skin in the process and in 17 hours he was dead. The outbreak in this city of Tsinanfu was not serious, as it was kept so well in hand, but it is such a large city that there might have been terrible loss of life.

A little later the Board of the Interior insisted that I should go to Nanking and here, too, one is tempted to revise the couplet and say:

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen,  
The *best* are these, it might have been."

For here was a city of 370,000 people and the favorable time of the year (that is, the people were much out of doors and their doors and windows open), resulted in but twenty known deaths, though perhaps there were others not reported. Of course many of the most advanced cities of China do not have health departments or reports or records of deaths, which makes the handling of epidemics difficult. But the Chinese have after all, profited much from the epidemic of pneumonic plague in Manchuria some eight years ago. Then there was a death toll of 50,000, whereas this time, although the disease became much more widely spread, the total number of deaths does not exceed one-third that number. Probably some of the men mentioned have written to Rush of some of their interesting experiences, and I ought not to write you further at this time, but as an officer in the Association of Rush men in China, I think that the Rush men at home may be interested to know that we have been endeavoring to do "our bit." It has been a splendid experience and we surely hope that one of the results will be that some treatment may be found for pneumonic plague.

Two months from now I am leaving with my family for the United States and hope to spend part of a year of furlough at Rush in post-graduate work.

F. F. TUCKER.

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### Who Can Answer?

At the Annual Meeting the secretary of the Committee on Nominations failed to obtain correctly the name of the nominee of the committee who was nominated, and later elected second vice president. Will some one communicate to Dr. Charles A. Parker, 7 W. Madison St., Chicago, the name of this gentleman? The first vice president is Dr. Frederick A. Speik, and the third is Dr. Frederick B. Moorhead. Who is the second?

## MARRIAGES

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CAPT. CLINTON LUMAN HOY, M. R. C., 1906, formerly of Three Forks, Mont., now commanding Field Hospital Company No. 21, M. O. T. C., Ft. Riley, Kan., was married to Miss Maude Wilkins of Lewistown, Mont., in Chicago, November 28.

LIEUT. CARL FOSTER SNAPP, M. R. C., 1915, formerly of Chicago, on duty at Ft. McPherson, Ga., was married to Miss Alice Noyes Stafford of Chicago, at Grand Rapids, Mich., December 12.

ASST. SURG. WALTER J. SPENCER, U. S. Navy, 1916, on duty at Brooklyn, N. Y., was married to Miss Sophia Burgauer of Chicago, in New York City, Dec. 24, 1917.

DR. DONALD PUTNAM ABBOTT, 1910, Chicago, was married to Miss Marion Dummer, also of Chicago, January 14.

LIEUT. HAROLD LINHOFF BRERETON, M. R. C., 1914, Emmettsburg, La., on duty at Camp Dix, N. J., was married to Miss Isabelle Catherine Bain of Fergus, Ont., formerly superintendent of nurses at the L. L. Cover Union Hospital, in Brooklyn, April 23.

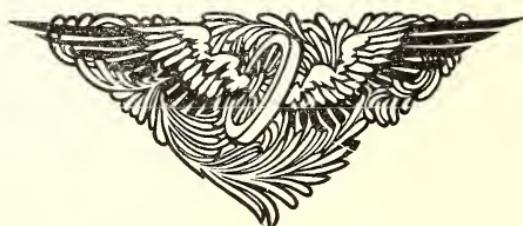
WILLIAM WARREN STEVENSON, 1916, Chicago, was married to Miss Caroline E. Tretslaff, at Sibley, Ill., June 10.

LIEUT. JOHN ANDREW SAARI, M. R. C., 1916, Eveleth, Minn., on duty at Fort Lee, Va., was married to Miss Allie Mietenen of Brookston, Minn., at Chicago, June 1.

ARTHUR GALLOWAY BEALL, Chicago, 1914, was married to Miss Hattie May Stewart, at Kansas City, Mo., June 1. Address after July 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

DR. PLACIDE RAMOS VASQUEZ HOMMEL, 1916, Evanston, Ill., was married to Miss Maude Twining of Evanston, recently.

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# The Bulletin

of the

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

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Volume XIV

AUGUST, 1918

No. 2

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Editor, MORRIS FISHBEIN

- - - 535 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

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# The Alumni Association of Rush Medical College

1748 WEST HARRISON STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### DR. E. FLETCHER INGALS

Dr. Ephraim Fletcher Ingals, Rush, '71, died in his home at Chicago, April 30, 1918, of angina pectoris. It is fitting that this issue of the BULLETIN should be devoted to the tributes accorded him at the last convocation and to the pictures of the young physicians who received their degrees at that convocation. His death came after he saw Rush Medical College become the medical department of the University of Chicago, one of the great tasks to which he had devoted himself for many years. To him Rush meant almost fifty years of continuous self-sacrificing service which he gave her.

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### RUSH IN THE WAR

In our next issue we hope to present some record of what Rush men have done to aid our country in our great victorious conflict. The record is one of which every Rush man may well be proud. We may also look forward with especial hope for distinction for our Alma Mater and her sons in the tremendous task of reconstruction to come after the war. Rush Medical College will not die, but is about to enter on one of the most important periods of her history. Loyal Alumni should be loyal to our alumni association. Through them Rush College lives and will live for many years to come.

## ORIGINAL

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### DR. E. FLETCHER INGALS' SERVICE TO RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

DEAN JOHN MILTON DODSON

Rush Medical College has passed her eighty-first birthday, as the charter was granted by the State of Illinois in 1837. As the life of institutions for higher learning and professional training are reckoned in this part of the world, she is a venerable institution, one of the oldest in the northwest. Graduating her first class in 1844, she has continued without interruption throughout this long interval to make her annual contribution to the medical profession in physicians well-equipped, according to the standards of the several periods, for the practice of medicine—"the relief of suffering and the prolongation of life." Each year she has steadily advanced her standards of education, and at all times has been well up in the front rank of the medical colleges of the country. Of the record of more than 7,000 of her Alumni, scattered broadly over the west and northwest, and in more distant portions of the nation and the world, she is justly proud; their contributions to medical science have been noteworthy and creditable, and their service as practitioners of medicine in the communities which they serve unsurpassed by the graduates of any other school. In later years, especially, Rush Medical College has been a recognized leader in the amazing advance of medical education in America—an advance unequalled by that of any other department of education. It is declared by disinterested medical educators, highly qualified to judge of such matters, that this College has been a more potent and effective influence in this advance, than has any other medical college in the United States.

That Rush Medical College has to its credit this great record of service to the medical profession, to the community and to the progress of medical education and science, a record of which we, her children, are so proud, and so justly proud, is due for the most part, to the wisdom, the forcefulness, the indomitable perseverance, and the unselfish devotion of the men in the faculty who laid the foundations of the school, now eighty years ago, and of those who have followed them in the succeeding decades. Dr. Daniel Brainard, the great surgeon and physician, who saw the need for a medical college in this new city of the west, and his colleagues, James V. Z. Blaney, Joseph W. Freer, Evans, and others builded more wisely than they knew, and as one reviews the long list of their successors, who have been

called to the conduct of its work in the ensuing years, he cannot but be impressed with the great wisdom shown in their selection. Each one proved to be "the man for the place, a devoted, effective worker for the best interests of the school," and their names are enrolled on its honor list and enshrined in the memories of their students and of the friends of higher medical education. Ephraim Ingals, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, generous doner of large sums of money in times of great need of the College; R. L. Rea, distinguished Professor of Anatomy; J. Adams Allen, Professor of Medicine and President of the College for many years; Moses Gunn, the successor of Daniel Brainard, one of the most brilliant and successful operators and teachers of clinical surgery in the history of American Medicine; William H. Byford, one of the fathers of American Gynecology; Henry M. Lyman, Professor of Physiology and later of Medicine, widely known for his encyclopedic knowledge and beautiful diction; DeLaskie Miller, Professor of Obstetrics, and a master of didactic teaching; Joseph Presley Ross, Professor of Diseases of the Chest, the founder of the Presbyterian Hospital, and the man who secured the location of the Cook County Hospital on its present site, which he had the foresight to know was to become one of the great clinical centers of the world; Charles T. Parkes, Professor of Anatomy and later of Surgery; Edward L. Holmes, Professor of Ophthalmology, and President of the College, one of the pioneers in his specialty, founder of the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, a man of the highest ideals, and of loyal devotion to the school; James H. Etheridge, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, later of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and for many years the faithful Secretary of the school; John B. Hamilton, distinguished alumnus of Rush, Surgeon-General of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, and later Professor of Clinical Surgery; Christian Fenger, distinguished Professor of Surgery, who first aroused the interest of the medical profession of Chicago and the middle west to the importance of pathology, and to whose inspiration and teaching the prominent surgeons of the present generation, in this region, owe more, much more, than to any other teacher; Nicholas Senn, the master surgical genius of the generation, just passed, the father of experimental surgery in America, and one of the most brilliant clinical surgeons and teachers on the history of Medicine, also a generous donor of funds to the College; James Nevins Hyde, Professor of Dermatology and Venereal Diseases for a generation, Secretary of the faculty for many years, scholarly author and master practitioner in his specialty; Daniel R. Brower, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and later of Nervous and Mental Diseases; John B. Murphy, Professor of Surgery, another most distinguished alumnus of the school, bril-

liant clinician, masterly teacher, contributor of many important discoveries to surgical art.

The names of many other devoted servants of the College who have gone to their long reward come to mind, but the time limits of this address forbid their mention. And fortunately there still remain in the service of the school some of the most able and devoted servants it has known.

Of all this long list of able and devoted members of the faculty of Rush Medical College not one gave more freely of all he had to give in time, in energy, in indomitable perseverance, or in loyal devotion to its interests, than did the great, good man who has recently gone from us, Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals, Professor of Diseases of the Chest and of Laryngology and Otology and Comptroller for the Board of Trustees. The length of his service considerably surpasses that of any other person ever connected with the school, for he became a member of the faculty in 1871, immediately after his graduation, and continued in her service, without interruption, until the day of his death, April 30, 1918.

He was Assistant to the Professor of Materia Medica, a chair then occupied by his uncle, Ephraim Ingals, from 1871 to 1873; Lecturer on Diseases of the Chest and Physical Diagnosis from 1874 to 1883; Professor of Laryngology 1884 to 1890; Professor of Laryngology and of the Practice of Medicine, 1890 to 1893; Professor of Diseases of the Chest and of Laryngology, 1893 to 1906; Professor of Diseases of the Chest and of Laryngology and Otology, 1906 to 1918, though not engaged in active teaching after the session of 1914-1915. He served the College as Registrar from 1891 to 1898, and in the difficult and trying position of Comptroller from 1898 until his death.

For many years Dr. Ingals was an attending physician to the Central Free Dispensary, an adjunct of the College, and here he laid the foundations of his subsequent eminence as a practitioner and teacher. No man who has not experienced it can appreciate the amount of hard, gruelling drudgery involved in dispensary work under the conditions obtaining forty years ago. In crowded, poorly lighted quarters, with meager equipment, as judged by our present standards, it was a trying task—real drudgery. But Dr. Ingals appreciated, as do few men, the fact that the greatest opportunity that can come to a young man is the opportunity to work and to work hard. His early life on a farm had inured him to the hardship of unremitting physical labor, and this training in the hard school of life had well prepared him for the difficult task of building up a medical practice and of building himself into a strong, masterful physician and teacher. Not naturally of fluent speech, he had of necessity to give many hours to the preparation of each lecture and clinic, and to find time for this in the midst of a growing and exacting

practice required the frequent burning of the midnight oil. The personal rewards of teaching in the subordinate positions in these early years came slowly, for students were allowed no choice of teachers, and only when one succeeded to a professorship through the death or retirement of his chief, did he come to the position which brought him a clientele of patients and a personal following of physicians who sought him for consultation. But Dr. Ingals had from the beginning that fine spirit of service to the College and to the profession which has ever animated the faculty of Rush, and as the years went on he came to give more and more thought to plans which should promote its advancement.

Of the distinction to which he arose in his special line, and of the great service he rendered to laryngology in this country, and to the community in which he lived, others are to speak. And so I come to the crowning work which he did for Rush Medical College—the special service which he felt to be the greatest accomplishment of his life, and which will endure through all time, as one of the great steps in the progress not only of Rush Medical College, but, as well, of medical education in this country. He himself told the story of this accomplishment at a ban-suet given to him by the faculty of the College, April 28, 1913, and I present you his own account.

In the spring of 1871, I gave my first course of instruction in Rush Medical College, on the subject of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*. My uncle, Ephraim Ingals, had taught this subject for a number of years in the regular course. From the time of his entrance into the Faculty, at the beginning of the second period, he constantly worked for improvement in medical education, and had high ideals and great hopes for Rush Medical College.

After the death of Professor Brainard, 1886, greater responsibility fell upon him, and he felt more keenly the necessity for improvements. But after several years of constant effort and many disappointments, he despaired of accomplishing what he desired and concluded to give up the work. During the summer of 1871 he told me that he had decided to resign his professorship in the College and that he could put me into his place if it were best. But he doubted whether it would be wise at that time. I fully agreed with him, and was glad to have Professor Etheridge appointed in his stead, but I resolved at the time to take up the burden where he had laid it down and to do all that in me lay to make of Rush Medical College one of the foremost medical institutions in this country. I had no money, and few acquaintances, and I realized that success in this undertaking depended upon my "making good" in the profession; therefore, my every effort was made with this ulterior object in view. Even the reasonable demands of my home were made secondary. Social life was ignored, and I drove myself to work sixteen or eighteen hours a day. And this continued for many years. As a result of these labors, many professional honors came to me, but I cared nothing for them excepting as they were an evidence of the good will of the profession and the esteem of my friends, and that they enabled me better to accomplish my purpose for the advancement of medical education. For several years I occupied only a subordinate position, and was not in the councils of the Faculty, and therefore was able to do but very

little in carrying out my resolution. But in the meantime I had gained a position which made my subsequent work more effective. When the University of Chicago was organized, and before a single building had been constructed, I met President Harper (the greatest man I have ever known, an organizer and worker without peer, a friend of better medical education, and a promoter of the advancement of medical science with no superior) and in a personal and nonofficial way opened negotiations, with the purpose of making Rush Medical College the medical department of the University of Chicago. These negotiations were continued over a period of several years, with varying hope and despondency. There were several times when the realization of these hopes seemed just within our grasp, followed by periods of hopelessness when failure seemed certain.

During this time I interested my colleagues one after another in the proposition, and succeeded also in influencing the authorities of the University. I wish you could know of the hundreds of conferences that were held with many different men; very often with apparently not the remotest bearing on the subject at hand, but all with the same end constantly in view. President Harper at first was only casually concerned in the matter, but as time went on he became more and more interested. Many times I succeeded in convincing him of the importance of linking medical education with the University in order to make progress. And I succeeded in making him feel that great results for the benefit of humanity would come from training young men thoroughly in the art of medicine. I felt that it was important that the University should take up undergraduate work in medicine, whereas he and many of his faculty believed that graduate work was most desirable. Often on leaving him I felt that he was surely convinced of the correctness of my position, but on meeting him again I would find him of a different mind. However, he eventually came to believe in the principle himself, and from that time on, during the remainder of his life he was our firmest friend. In these efforts to secure a union of some kind between the College and the University, I always found Dr. Goodspeed a trusty ally. I was frequently encouraged by the sympathetic attitude of Mr. Ryerson, the clear judgment of Judge Baldwin, and the friendly attitude of Judge Smith. But it was not all smooth sailing even with my own colleagues, who changed their minds on several occasions.

One especially interesting incident occurred during this campaign. One evening a dozen trustees of Rush Medical College assembled in special session to consider the proposed union of the College with the University. Some of them with prophetic vision, had seen the dangers we were to encounter, the sacrifices that must be made and the possible disaster that awaited us. The subject was carefully argued for some time and then a resolution was passed with only one dissenting voice, in which I was directed to notify the authorities at the University that all negotiations were at an end, and that Rush Medical College did not wish to enter into any alliance with the University of Chicago. This was a stunning blow to me that came at a time when there were several favorable symptoms in the negotiations. It meant to me personally, utter failure in the task to which I had devoted myself. It meant relinquishing forever any hope of obtaining a union with the University, and I felt that it would ruin all of our chances of progress in medical teaching for many years. I, therefore, asked of the board that I be permitted to choose the time when I should present their resolution to the trustees of the University. In a spirit of pity the request was granted, but I have not yet found the right time to deliver the message. I believe that the affiliation of Rush Medical College with the University of Chicago has accomplished more for the uplift of medical education and for the advancement of medical science in this country than any other one thing that has occurred in a generation. The ramifications of our influence cannot be

accurately traced, but in my mind's eye I see a hundred lines stretching out over the whole country that had their origin in a group of earnest and unselfish men in this College.

However, the ultimate goal has not yet been reached, and you who have consecrated yourselves to this task must work on and on until the University of Chicago has a medical department that will furnish unexcelled facilities for the acquisition of the knowledge of medicine and for the advancement of the science to which we are devoted.

No story of Dr. Ingals' service to Rush Medical College would be complete without an account of his invaluable service as comptroller, especially in the trying years from 1905 to 1913, when the rapid diminution in the number of students resulting from the increased requirements for admission led to such a depletion in the financial resources of the school, then, as always, without endowment, as to seriously threaten its existence. Under the form of government of the College, the comptroller is the representative on the faculty of the treasurer of the board of trustees—the buffer between department heads, clamoring for needed money to make their work more effective and the board of trustees who must maintain the financial integrity of the school. The comptroller, after consultation with his colleagues of the faculty, must determine the amount of money available for each year, and decide on the apportionment of this amount between the several departments in proportion to their needs.

It is a difficult and thankless task—demanding intimate and comprehensive knowledge of these needs, close scrutiny of all requisitions, and above all a rigid backbone to resist all demands, however reasonable and necessary, which cannot be made to fall within the limit of available resources. I am sure that no medical college and few institutions of any type have ever had a more wise, just and resolute administrator of this most important function than was Dr. Ingals as comptroller of Rush Medical College. Knowing the devoted loyalty and self-sacrificing spirit of the department heads with which he had to deal—knowing well, too, that several times the allotted sums could be wisely and effectively spent, if such sums had been available, it was a hard task indeed to be compelled to say "this much canst thou have, and no more, for there is no more to be had." To convince these several gentlemen of the justice of his decision was not always easy, nor was it a pleasant one, for he knew, quite as well as did they, how great was their need, and it hurt him to be obliged to say "no"—to say "I know you need \$20,000 for next year, and would expend every penny of it wisely, but you cannot have more than \$10,000 without robbing some other department whose need is as great as your own." Dr. Ingals was exceptionally fitted for this trying and difficult function by a combination of rare business acumen, clear vision, a keen sense of justice and an inflexible will such as is rarely found in one individual.

With these great services to the College in their minds, it was fitting that the members of the faculty should give expression to their sense of profound loss, which was done at the meeting of the faculty held after his death.

A great, good man has gone from us. Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals died of angina pectoris at 7:30 o'clock in the morning of April 30, 1918, at the age of 69 years, 7 months, after an illness of five years, and of six months' confinement to his bed.

Graduating from Rush Medical College, 1872, Dr. Ingals became a member of its teaching force almost at once after completing his service as an intern in the Cook County Hospital, and he served the College without interruption from that time until his death, a period of forty-five years. No other member of the faculty of the College since its foundation has ever been connected with the school for so long a time, and no person has ever served the institution more loyally or efficiently.

We here give expression to our profound sorrow in the death of a loyal, true and ever helpful friend; we voice our appreciation of his sterling integrity, his indomitable perseverance in promoting the high ideals which he entertained for the advancement of Rush Medical College, the cause of medical education and the honor of the medical profession, and the splendid courage with which he endured the intense and protracted suffering of the disease which afflicted him, and with which he faced the inevitable end; we record our gratitude for his many years of devoted, invaluable service; we extend our sympathy to his wife and children.

I am sure that this gives expression to the feeling of every graduate and friend of Rush Medical College.

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#### EPHRAIM FLETCHER INGALS—THE MAN

NORMAN BRIDGE

CHICAGO—LOS ANGELES

It must be nearly thirty years ago that Dr. Ingals and I attended together the funeral of a friend, when he said to me: "This service will get around to you and me by and by—soon enough." Much water has passed over the wheels since that day for both of us. And now—after a friendship of more than forty years—I am privileged to speak here of his personality and life, as I am sure he would gladly have done for me had I preceded him.

My relations with him began when we joined a group of young men who entered the teaching staff of Rush College in the early seventies of the last century.

Almost from the first that group advocated more and better teaching of the classes and more severe conditions of admission to the College. And some of them helped finally the affiliation with the University two decades later. Dr. Ingals led all the rest of us and exceeded all by his courage and faith in this movement.

Only two of that group of young men now remain; and they show by their bewhiskered grayness to the younger generation what these last are coming to. Most of the group entered this work without having earned an academic degree, and Dr. Ingals was one of the majority. But since that time colleges have been led, in unguarded moments, to decorate some of these men with complimentary degrees—myself among the number.

They had the optimism of their years and blood, and the temerity of reformers. They insisted that medical education in this country must be improved with pedagogy in general, and that premedical education must become respectable, which it was not with most colleges at that time.

Many of the senior teachers—grand men for their day—opposed anything beyond the most slowly developing reforms—they held to the doctrine of conservatism, and feared novelties that meant severity in conditions of admission and graduation—for that would be sure to reduce the classes and the income—and there was no other income but that from student fees. Those were the days of the so-called proprietary medical colleges all over this country.

But the reforms were bound to come; many and varied influences were soon at work to push the good cause forward. Before long some momentum was gained, then speed increased; and finally came for this institution the affiliation, and with it the benefits of university standards and association, and the inspiring force of that missionary of higher education, the President of the University.

It was the old story of the ship builders. Men said that iron ships could never supersede wooden ships. Their children said that steel ships could never take the place of iron. Now we are skeptical about concrete ships—which may yet displace the others. Many of us declared that practical flying machines were impossible, but American ingenuity and petroleum have confounded our disbelief. The progress of our profession in forty years has outdone the airplane in wonder, and far outdone it in beneficence.

Dr. Ingals had a sort of preparation for life that at first he was unable to appreciate. It came to him in part from his forbears who gave him toughness of fiber, clear and straight thinking, and best of all, the determination that fitted him to tussle with a lot of elements that, because they were obstacles, developed in him power to overcome greater ones.

But there were other forces. He was in his youth a farmer, and learned to use a hundred different farm tools and utensils. He went through a great rural manual training school without being aware of it or of its value. He had learned some dozens of different processes of farm work. No wonder he found new devices and tools easy to master in his profession.

These gifts it was that enabled him the other day to finish a career as physician, teacher, organizer, citizen and neighbor, that his family, his friends and the community may well be proud of.

He came of good stock from far back. His people were stable, thoughtful, working folk; and he, as they, came up through industry, frugality, temperance and self-respect. He early learned the value of a dollar; he learned that and other good things in his industrial school of life, all of which helped to save him from many pitfalls afterward.

He was marked for success from the start, and those who knew him as a young man, knew he would rise if his life and health were spared. His education was good, if not classical, and it was a continuing process for half a century. Some of it was gained against a painful handicap that for several years threatened him with blindness.

He had an ambition to succeed by his own efforts—he had what we call grit and tenacity; and these traits colored his entire life.

He had decided opinions on many subjects which he often asserted with positiveness, but he neither shouted nor paraded them. He spoke in gentle tones which rather added to his impressiveness. At times he may have appeared to some as rather insistent and uncompromising—but that is a charge that is laid at the door of a host of successful men who have helped to move this human world forward.

He had a sense of humor, but it was not an intense one. He enjoyed but rarely told amusing stories, and never in my hearing one that he could not tell to his wife or his daughter. And I never heard him laugh explosively as many men and women do—often on slight occasion.

It is refreshing, amid the grandiose flare that is so much the fashion of our time—the waste of energy in spurts of ostentatious effort, to see a man go with quiet continuity about the purposes of his life, and succeed steadily, and make the fewest mistakes. He succeeded by no hap-hazard process, but by persistency with thought, strategy, even finesse—and often with compromise. I have recently re-read some hundreds of letters received after my expatriation to California in 1891, and have found a large bundle of them from Dr. Ingals, in which he described, among other things, negotiations in the interest of the College. Many treat of his hopes and plans for affiliation, and describe minutely many conferences, and discussions of ways and means, and emphasize the mutualness of the interests of the College and University. No man could have been more consistent or persistent in such a constructive purpose. These

letters are a fine exhibition of continuing friendship and of personal philosophy.

Few men have ever more effectively than he programmed their lives. His hours were organized for efficiency; and for many years his working day began when his neighbors were still snoozing in bed, and before the sun was in sight. He more often saw the sun rise than any other doctor I ever knew. The Congress has passed a daylight saving law to effectuate this economy by the fiction of moving the clock forward an hour. Of course, the more natural way would have been for the people to resolve to get out of bed an hour earlier; but they could not be trusted to do that, so the Congress took advantage of their fixed habits and saved them by the trick of outraging the great time-keeper, the sun. Dr. Ingals needed no such subterfuge for the conservation of *his* energy.

He was always busy at something; and as he worked systematically he rarely seemed to be in a hurry. He could do a large professional business, lecture in the College, attend a hospital, have some medical writing on hand all the while—a book or a society paper—attend to his secular business; and never seem to be in haste. He spoke deliberately, worked and acted rather slowly; but he arrived. It is a habit that vast numbers of men and women need to covet. It saves energy and prolongs life.

His professional work was always recorded; it was not trusted to the treachery of memory, but went down in case records by his own hand or that of his assistants. Some parts of them were in abbreviations and signs; and often they were in several handwritings, but they served the purpose. Thus his work was free of the slovenly and hit-or-miss faults that have been so common among doctors. Moreover, his records were the basis and material for statistics on which to found better study of pathology and diagnosis, and for better treatment of the sick.

In 1875 in Chicago two medical journals (the *Journal* and the *Examiner*) were united into one, and named the *Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner*. It was under the nominal editorship of the late Dr. Byford—the real work being done by four young men (Drs. Ethridge, Hyde, Holtz and Bridge) who took turns in getting out successive numbers of the paper. Fancy a monthly publication changing its editor with every issue for four months in succession—and then repeating the process over and over! Of course it was sure to work badly; and after a year or more of this absurd program, the details were all given into the hands of Dr. Ingals and the quartet retired. He did the work in a painstaking and efficient manner for several years. Then his growing medical practice compelled him to relinquish it.

He gave a great amount of time to this service—but it was not wasted; for it fixed in him a habit of writing, a critical sense in the use of language, that gave such a forceful simplicity and finish to his style, as to materially add to his fame.

He was a superior practitioner; he was exceptionally deft in his operative work, and above all he was imperturbable. He was never stampeded by the accidents or surprises of a case of sickness or surgery. What a gift for a doctor to have!

He devised numerous instruments and operative procedures. And some of these were rather startling. As I have seen him slide instruments through the larynx, far down the trachea into the larger bronchi, and fish out foreign bodies from the lungs, I have thought of the lady that a doctor friend used to tell of, who at her first encounter with a laryngoscope, asked the operator how far down into a human body he could see with that machine. And he replied solemnly, that he could see the cane seat of the chair on which she sat. "Then," said she, "please take a look at my liver." I am not certain that our late friend was not that laryngologist.

Dr. Ingals helped to redeem the reputation of our profession in the business world. We doctors have been classed with preachers, artists and women, as generally incapable of business judgment. Our business failures have been advertised; our speculative, skyrocketing ventures that came to grief have been recounted and exaggerated. And if one ever made a signal success in a business way, it was attributed to either luck or shady methods.

But professional men are capable of business sense and honor; and that a man's chief vocation is the study of the human body, and how to prolong its life and lessen its sorrow and pain—is no reason why he may not observe the business world about him, and profit by the habits of men who make successes by sound methods and with a minimum of failures. This Dr. Ingals did and he succeeded. And, too, he proved that wealth is not discreditable provided you do not make a bad use of it; and he had the sense to avoid the besetting weakness, the ofttime fashion of riches, which is the ostentatious display of them.

He was for many years the comptroller of Rush College and held us all rigidly to the rules and the budget. He confirmed safe business methods for the institution, that have commended it to the faith of the public, and made more easy the raising of the vast sum of money gathered together recently for the creation of a greater center of medical study under the wings of the University. He deplored waste whether in public, in institutional or personal affairs—and that, when not carried too far, is a good sort of caution for a guide.

His success was not fortuitous; he was no accident. His life was planned with the most deliberate method, and in a way to be a type and model for youths in general, and especially for all young doctors who have courage and will-power. They need these, as they need to be stoics when the peltings of the storms of life come, and when pain strikes the mortal body. Then especially they need to have power to exteriorize their minds, and to force themselves to work on and on. This he illustrated always, and with astounding heroism for many of his later months, when he knew that the pains he suffered foreshadowed for him a death that might come at any moment. Yet he worked on, amused himself as he could, played golf, entertained his friends, and wrote for his brothers an account of his case with a discussion of the disease—which was read at the Institute of Medicine a month before he left us.

He did more than this. When our nation declared war, he was anxious, despite his infirmity, to have some part in the struggle, and so he accepted a commission in a corps of medical men advisory to the Surgeon-General. And the most precious picture of him that we have is not in a professorial gown (which always much became him) but in the uniform of a captain in an army engaged in the holiest war ever waged. He has there his usual look of quiet firmness, and the appearance of a man of half his years. He was glad of this opportunity to help, if only in a quiet way, toward the one inevitable, awful consummation in this world fight—as he was proud that his son was accepted in the corps that involves the most skill and hazard.

Dr. Ingals was not a genius. We do not need geniuses, and could get on for a few centuries without any more of them; for they usually have unstable nerves and mental powers. But he had a genius for building on a good foundation, and he *knew* a good foundation. He had large talents which he neither buried nor kept idle.

He was not an orator. He could never have been a spell-binder, nor did he desire to be. Heaven spare us from most such, and from those who think they are orators. He told his message in plain words that were understood, and some of the things he said and did were eloquent without his knowing it.

He did not pose as a literary man, yet he materially added to the solid literature of the profession by some standard books of permanent value, and by a swarm of brochures of like excellence—and all written in faultless English.

He was the last man to emphasize his own virtues, but his life—professional and personal—was founded on the ethics that belong to a gentleman, namely, a due regard for the rights and feelings of others. This is the basis also of the best ethics of nations. A Mexican Indian, Benito Juarez by name, years ago

gave an apt definition of peace when he said: "It is the condition where each people is careful to respect the rights and feelings of every other people." This is a doctrine for men and nations in all times. And it is the rule especially for us in this perturbed and anxious year of grace.

Dr. Ingals had the qualities of true greatness—greater because they were unconscious—and his career justified his qualities. We need more men of his stamp.

The material and moral fruits of his pilgrimage came to him naturally and as a matter of course, and came with no shadow of sordidness; they were glorified by having been both earned and deserved. Beyond all these, his incomparable wife, who was in all the years his greatest help and strength, and next to her their four stalwart children, were his greatest rewards of all.

In the ripeness of his years his journey halted. And with all his travail, in the end he could say with Joseph of old, who gave him his name of Ephraim: "For God hath made me fruitful in the land of my affliction."

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**E. FLETCHER INGALS, M.D.**

HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO LARYNGOLOGY

**D. BRYSON DELAVAN, M.D.**

NEW YORK

I have been accorded the honor of addressing you on the lifework of one well known to many of us as a dear and highly honored friend, and to the world at large as a leader in the upward progress of modern medicine. While others have told of him as a man and as a far-seeing pioneer in the advancement of medical education, to me has been given to record his aims, his labors, and his influence in the special field of his professional effort, the diseases of the upper air passages.

Possessing a somewhat wide and intimate acquaintance with the distinguished laryngologists of the world, I believe that among them Dr. Ingals was a peer. For accurate knowledge, calm reasoning, and wise judgment, he had no superior. Indeed, with rare exceptions, there was no one who equalled him in professional ability, versatility, and breadth of view. Strong for the right, fearless in expressing it, and of indomitable patience and industry, the success of his life measured by what he accomplished in it, is an inspiring story. To him, far beyond any other, is due the advanced position of laryngology in this great section of the United States.

Such characters as his do not come through accident or by any hazard of chance. Invariably there will be found behind

them abundant evidence to prove that like produces like. Thus, we are not surprised to know that Dr. Ingals came of that fine ancestry which has made New England the center of influences which irradiated the intellectual life of our entire land. Dr. Ingals himself was born at Lee Center, Lee County, Ill., Sept. 29, 1848. He was educated at the Rock River Seminary, Mount Morris, Ill., and graduated in medicine from the Rush Medical College in 1871.

Three years before, young Ingals had entered on the study of medicine under the admirable preceptorship of his uncle, Ephraim Ingals, a man prominent among the physicians of his time as a medical educator of ability. Thus, at the very threshold of his career it was his good fortune to fall under the influence of the best possible mentor and guide. Associated with so valuable a friend, and surrounded by such inspiring instructors as those who composed the faculty of Rush at that time, it is not strange that he was stimulated to a high degree of effort, that he should have been able to win the regard of professors who were the terror of poor students, and that he graduated with a well-grounded knowledge of his art. Serving the usual term at Cook County Hospital the experience of his internship in that great municipal institution, both medical and surgical, was the best possible preparation for his subsequent career. No course could be better calculated to counteract the narrowing tendencies of any specialty than the wide and comprehensive vista thus afforded of the whole field of human character and suffering. Nor was he content even after this rich experience to enter at once on what might have seemed a restricted line of work. We learn that as a teacher his first appointment in Rush Medical College was to the Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and that from this he advanced to the position of instructor in Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Chest. From the beginning, however, he had devoted himself with special zeal to the study and practice of diseases of the throat, and twelve years after graduation was appointed to the Chair of Laryngology.

Meanwhile, his life had been one of great industry, as shown by the number and character of his published works. He had made himself known in the world of scientific medicine in no uncertain terms, and had already laid the foundation for a reputation soon to become international. At home, he had rapidly placed himself in that select group of laryngologists which represented the highest ability of the profession.

The American Laryngological Association was founded in 1878. It was the first national society of laryngology of modern times, and for ten years the only one. Dr. Ingals was one of its charter members, and although probably the youngest of its

originators his marked ability soon placed him in a position of commanding influence. In the eighth year of the existence of the association he attained the much-coveted honor of an election to its presidency, following men of the highest distinction and far more advanced in age than himself.

Dr. Ingals' presidential address on this occasion contained an eloquent disclosure of the high principles on which his own professional activities were founded and of the enthusiasm and respect of his attitude toward the department of his choice. Nothing could give a truer or better idea of the man than the sentiments therein expressed, sentiments even more precious today than they were over thirty years ago, and eminently worthy of perpetuation. Let them be repeated in his very words:

"Laryngology presents no opportunity for the superficial worker nor for him who seeks power in the exercise of his daily duties. Our science admits of few grand occasions. No applause of the hospital amphitheater can aid its votary and no glamor of the surroundings of multiple assistants and invited guests can encourage and stimulate him! He must delve alone, or, at least he must remain content to demonstrate to a few in turn the morbid appearances he is called on to treat, and to carry on his endeavors to relieve by continuous, patient, unobtrusive effort. Yet he can claim some advantage over his brethren in the clinical field. His hours of leisure and of work are more systematically arranged; his energies are of necessity restricted to the large communities where access to libraries and to well-equipped laboratories insures chances for study and research. Those who are desirous of indulging in scholarly diversions, those whose zest for investigation must be ever compromised with the necessity of pursuing a practical subject for support, will find in laryngology an opportunity equal, if not superior, to that afforded to the professed scientist.

"Let me at this place put in a plea for the employment of leisure for science. I hear without sympathy the expression of opinion that a paper is good in the degree that it is practical. Can we not with propriety look forward to the time when every Fellow will be identified with papers based on results gained by actual experiments or on morphological data, as well as those secured from the operating chair? We will be raised in our own esteem in the degree that we add a little more science to our art.

"When we consider that laryngology includes in its scope the anatomy, the physiology, the pathology of the organs of speech and related parts, we have a wide area from which to select themes for study. The time doubtless will come when any important addition to these subjects by another than a practical laryngologist will be accepted as a reproach. The field should be occupied by its own men. To our pride it may be said that this to a great degree is already the case.

"The work done by the physician becomes the property of all his brethren the moment it is recorded. No secret formulae are tolerated; all is fair, generous and above board. While this is the case, are we as careful as we should be that proper credit is given to all? Is it not too often palpable that the path the pioneer has blazed becomes in

time converted into the crowded highway while the pioneer himself is forgotten? It is well to recall the traditions of the scientific guild in this regard—viz., to insist on a rigid application of the law of priority of discovery, to demand that improvements should be identified with the name of the investigator, and that the value of an individual's labor remain unchallenged until controverted by equally well accredited work?"

Such were the principles, the ideals, on which Dr. Ingals based his career. How nobly he lived up to them is proved by the unvarying history of his long and fruitful life, a life replete from beginning to end with earnest, intelligent effort for the welfare of his fellow man. The story of his early struggles in behalf of the Rush Medical College, as related by himself, clearly places before us the dominant traits of his character. Speaking of his early relationship with Rush as a junior member of the faculty, he says:

"I resolved to do all that in me lay to make it one of the foremost medical institutions in this country. I had no money and no acquaintances, and I realized that success in this undertaking depended on my 'making good' in the profession; therefore my every effort was made with this ulterior object in view. Even the reasonable demands of my home were made secondary. Social life was ignored and I drove myself to work sixteen or eighteen hours a day, and this continued for many years. As a result of these labors, many professional honors came to me but I cared nothing for them except as they were an evidence of the good will of the profession and the esteem of my friends, and that they enabled me better to accomplish my purpose for the advancement of medical education."

Dr. Ingals' work may be classified under five heads—the practical, the literary, the inventive, the executive, the educational. The practical work was of two distinct classes, the private work done by him under his immediate supervision in his office and among his personal clientele, and the institutional service at the various hospitals and dispensaries with which he was connected. For many years his private practice was the largest and best of its kind. Quick to secure the confidence of his patients, few there were who once knowing him ever cared to give him up. Distinguished as a consultant, his aid was sought far and wide of his own territory. While he may have lacked the flourish and self-assertiveness of many less deserving practitioners, his earnest manner and quiet dignity soon led to an appreciation of his strong, sympathetic desire to remove the patient from danger and relieve his sufferings. Many a time has been given him the high compliment so often paid Sir Morell Mackenzie, "He gave me more relief than any physician I have ever consulted." And this is not strange, for he was a most experienced and careful diagnostician, an excellent therapist, a skilful technician, a wise surgeon, and a man whose care of his patient was eminently painstaking and conscientious.

In addition to a private practice that would have engrossed the time and energy of any ordinary man, Dr. Ingals devoted himself unsparingly to hospital and dispensary work, thus gaining opportunities for wide clinical observation and study. At various times in his career he was connected with the Cook County Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, the Hospital of St. Anthony of Padua, the Central Free Dispensary, and the Chicago Poly-clinic. The help and comfort which he brought to those on whom he expended his matchless kindness and skill can readily be surmised.

The scientific value of Dr. Ingals' work is abundantly shown in his published monographs and books. The monographs number more than 150. Thirty of these were read at meetings of the American Laryngological Association and are published in its transactions, while over 125 appear in various medical periodicals. The subjects of the articles are of the most varied character and cover practically the whole field of the diseases of the upper air passages.

Literary contributions began to appear from him in 1877, when he published several articles relating to diseases of the chest. In that year appeared his first article on the larynx, a region which, beyond all others, never failed to interest him. Nearly 27 per cent. of the sum total of the ten groups of subjects on which he wrote relate to laryngeal disease. Twenty years ago, in 1898, Dr. Ingals published a paper entitled, "A Case of Foreign Body in the Larynx and a Modification of Kirstein's Autoscopy." Following this, six articles from him have appeared on the subject of bronchoscopy, the last in 1915. A pioneer in this departure; he continued one of its leading exponents, with few rivals in technical skill.

In 1881, he published the first edition of his treatise on "Diseases of the Chest, Throat, and Nasal Cavities," following this by three new editions, the last of which appeared in 1900. This excellent work was widely complimented by the reviewers and attained an extensive circulation. Clear, comprehensive, accurate, and complete, it is an instructive and reliable guide.

In 1901 he edited the Department of Diseases of the Throat and Nose in the American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery; also, in 1901, the Department of Diseases of the Nose in Burnet's System. In 1902 he published a Treatise on Diseases of the Nose; in 1912, the "Life and Work of Dr. Brainard," founder of Rush Medical College; and in 1917, his admirable "History of Rush Medical College." His remarkable article on Angina Pectoris, published but a few weeks before his death, is a touching example of his superb self-sacrifice in the effort to relieve the suffering of others. Even the earliest of his papers give evidence of good general training, unusual ability, and great

promise for the future. It may be said in general that his writings were genuine contributions to medical science, not compiled from the works of others but the outcome of wide and well-digested personal experience, thoroughly prepared and presented with admirable clearness.

Dr. Ingals' inventive genius was of a high order. A master of intubation, he was among the first to take up the study and application of bronchoscopy, in which he speedily attained a high degree of skill. Among his other achievements was his success in the treatment of naso-pharyngeal fibromata. For the radical treatment of these dangerous growths he suggested injections of lactic acid, and to aid their removal by means of the galvanocaustic snare he devised an ingenious and effective forceps by means of which the adjustment of the loop of the snare to the base of the growth was greatly facilitated. His method for the intranasal drainage of the frontal sinus is classic and should rescue many a patient from the radical surgery of the over-enthusiastic operator. To these might be added many more instruments and methods of which he was the originator.

Dr. Ingals' interest in the dissemination of scientific knowledge through the medium of medical societies was unlimited. As an executive officer in such bodies he was invaluable. As a contributor to their scientific proceedings, his wide knowledge and quick and accurate reasoning made him the trusted balance of debate. An ardent believer in the educational value of the American Medical Association, he was a trustee of its Journal, and respectively Chairman and President of its Section on Laryngology; President of the Illinois State Medical Society, and Chairman of its Section on Laryngology; Chairman of the same section at the Pan-American Medical Congress; President of the Chicago Laryngological and Otological Society and one of its founders; and member of the Chicago Pathological Society, the Tri-State Medical Society, the Chicago Society of Medical History, the Chicago Institute of Medicine, the American Rhinological, Laryngological, and Otological Society, and of many other such institutions.

As in all else that he undertook, he gave to his executive work the benefit of his whole-hearted interest, guided by broad experience and wise, temperate judgment. Nor were his activities confined to his own country. He attended practically all of the International Medical Congresses abroad. Indeed, my own delightful acquaintance with him, begun in the American Laryngological Association, ripened at that never-to-be-forgotten Eighth International Congress held in Copenhagen in 1884, in company with Bosworth, Daly, French, Hooper and Roe. On all of these occasions the respect in which he was personally held

and the interest excited by his scientific contributions were evident. That he was a charter member of the American Laryngological Association and one of its early presidents, has already been mentioned. He was an honorary member of the Laryngological Society of Budapest.

The chief aim of Dr. Ingals' life, as he himself often said, was the advancement of medical education. Few have ever lived to see the realization of their highest ideals crowned with such splendid success. From the beginning of his professional life in 1871, he held an instructorship in Rush—first in *materia medica*, later in physical diagnosis and diseases of the chest. In 1886, following his appointment to the Chair of Laryngology in Rush, he was appointed to the corresponding position in Northwestern Woman's Medical College, and for several years was professor in the Chicago Polyclinic. Eminently worthy of the title, the old Chicago University honored itself by conferring on him the degree of Master of Arts.

Of public positions, civil and military, he was President of the Old Citizen's Association of Chicago, and—full of years and of honors, and loyal patriot that he was—an enthusiastic member and supporter, with the rank of captain, in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army.

What tribute to this finished career could be more eloquent than the simple recital of its accomplished work? Passing it in review, there are many things which cannot fail to impress and instruct. First of all, we have the example of a man whose character and aims were of such crystalline clearness and purity that there could have been but one opinion of him. That opinion was plainly manifested in the affection and respect which were his universal portion. If there be any truth in the doctrine of heredity, Dr. Ingals could not help being what he was. Coming of the worthiest ancestors, the medical instinct was in his blood. How far back it may have extended we do not know. His paternal uncle, Dr. Ephraim Ingals, was a physician of marked distinction. It has often seemed that a man could hardly rise to the highest possibilities of the true physician without some infusion of this strain. The fact that Dr. Ingals' early life was spent in the pure outdoor life of the country may account for the long-continued good health and extraordinary capacity for work which enabled him in later life to accomplish such prodigious tasks.

From the generally accepted point of view of his preliminary education was defective, for he did not go to college and was not able to complete his medical education by studying abroad. These apparent disadvantages, however, resulted in the greatest good fortune to him and probably had much to do with his peculiar success. Lacking a college education, he became an

ardent student in general learning, and by patient reading soon outstripped many of his seemingly more fortunate associates. At the time of his graduation, when in the usual course of events he would have sought instruction abroad, it was too much the custom of students in Vienna and other continental cities to bow before their often narrow minded and very apodictical instructors and to accept their teachings with unquestioned acquiescence. Thus, independence of thought was stifled and the pupil became a blind, unreasoning follower of whosoever might chance to take the lead. The danger of this situation has now and then been realized by men of thoughtful and progressive minds, as in the case of those composers of music or other artists who, believing that their work possessses originality, decline to sophisticate it through the study of the styles of other men. Dr. Ingals, pursuing his way with unwarped vision, was given the freest exercise of his own individual powers, thus developing an independence of judgment and of action that placed him far in advance of the average educated man.

Undoubtedly from his own point of view the greatest success of his life was the result of the efforts to secure the union of Rush Medical College with University of Chicago, in which he was such an active participant. To my own mind, his service to laryngology was a far greater achievement. His contribution to its scientific progress enriched the entire world, while in his own more immediate surroundings the compelling influence of his strong personality, the breadth and clearness of his views, and his unusual ability as an instructor enabled him to place the speciality in a position of dignity before the public and to gain for it the regard and attention of his own profession. His teachings, therefore, were received with a degree of respect which increased with the development of his own powers and the growth of his ever-extending reputation.

It may be said that he entered on the field of medicine at a time and in a region when laryngology as a specialty was unknown. Himself its first exponent in the great northwest, he nurtured it with untiring care through years of steady and every expanding growth and, inspirer, instructor, and exemplar that he was, left it at the close of his own well-rounded career, firmly established, splendidly represented and equipped, to continue with ever-increasing usefulness its beneficent office to mankind.



# The Class of 1918 Rush Medical College

**EARD, HALLARD**, Chicago, Ill. University High School (Chicago); University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Augustana Hospital, Chicago. Single. Army. Made it a point to do the laboratory work in Ward Walk at least once a month.

**ULL, LELAND LEVITT**, Ellensburg, Wash. University of Washington and University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. Single. Navy. "Lucky Guy!! He's in the Navy now."

**BURCKY, FREDERIC WILLIAM**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa, Delta Rho. Intern, County Hospital. Single. Navy. Treas. Junior Class, 1st Vice Pres. Senior Class. Has the original formula for combining comedy and good fellowship.

**OCHRANE, GEORGE ACTON**, Salt Lake City, Utah. University of Utah, A.B. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Married. He said it wasn't his fault.

**CONOR, VINCENT JOHN**, Ottawa, Ill. University of Michigan, B.S. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston and Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Single. Army. "Give me Cushing or give me nothing."

**PATTON, HALFORD E.**, Chicago, Ill. Indiana University, S.B. He made a point to come to school once a week.

**POWERS, HENRY ROBERTS**, Emmetsburg, Ia. University of Iowa, B.A. Single. Army. Contemplates saving expense by establishing a pipeline.

**SCHLOMOVITZ, BENJAMIN HERMAN**, Madison, Wis. University of Wisconsin, B.S. (Wisconsin, 1914); M.S. (Iowa, 1916). Alpha Phi Sigma. Married. Navy. Medical scholarship 1916. Honor societies, Sigma XI. A typical P-Chem shark.

**SHERMAN, MAURICE J.**, Chicago. University of Chicago, S.B. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Different—because he studies.

**WORKS, ROYAL LEONE**, Waxahachie, Texas. Trinity University, Waxahachie, Texas; Texas Medical; Tulane Medical; A.B. Intern, Philadelphia General Hospital. Single. Army. Justifies his name.



F.O. AUSTIN, S.B.

**AUSTIN, FLORENCE OLIVE**, Chicago, Ill. Barton Academy; University of Chicago; University of Alabama (Mobile Medical College), B.S. Single. Scholarship from Southern Association of College Women (Montgomery branch). She was nearly lost in the snowdrifts coming from the south side last winter.



E.C. KADING, A.B.

**CARINO, JOSE MARIA**, Bagnio, Philippines. College of Science; University of Chicago; University of the Philippines, S.B. Cosmopolitan Club, U. C. Single. Pathology is his hobby.



J.M. CARINO

**KADING, EARL CHRISTIAN**, Deer Lodge, Mont. University of Wisconsin, A.B. Phi Rho Sigma. Intern, St. Lukes Hospital, Chicago. Single. Navy. Has applied for a commission in the tank corps.



H. MACDONALD, S.B.

**MACDONALD, HUGH**, Peoria, Ill. Bradley Poly. Inst., Peoria; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Army. Silence personified when he laughs.



N.J. CLECAK, S.B.

**CLECAK, NICHOLAS JEFFRIES**, Oakland, Calif. St. Marys College, Oakland, Calif; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Single. Navy. His speed to classes sings his coat-tail.



R.C. JOHNSON

**JOHNSON, RUSSELL CONRAD**, Oakland, Neb. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital (Dr. Webster). Single. Army. Assistant in pathology. Webster's mouth piece.



I.W. ALLEN, S.B.

**ALLEN, ISSAC WALTER**, Richmond, Utah. B. Y. College; University of Utah, A.B. Phi Chi. Intern, Grant Hospital. Single. Army. "Hewitt's Satellite."



F.R. DOLL

**DOLL, FRANK ROLLO**, Lancaster, Wis., University of Chicago, M.D. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Married. Doll, your name should be dull.—"Ajax."



K. FOWLER, A.B.

**FOWLER, KENNETH**, Dallas, Texas. Austin College, Sherman, Texas, S.M.S.; Baylor University, A.B. Intern, St. Louis City Hospital. Single. Army. A hound on the links.



C.J. LAUS, S.B.

**LAUS, CLARK JOHN**, Oshkosh, Wis. University of Chicago. Phi Chi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Single. Army. A Sippyite.



C.C. BELL, S.B., A.B.

**BELL, CHARLES CURRY**, Tonkawa, Okla. U. P. S. Tonkawa. University of Oklahoma, A.B., B.S. Phi Beta Pi, Sigma Nu. Single. Navy. As a laboratory guide he is a whizz.



B. J. BIRK, S.B., A.M.

**BIRK, BENJAMIN JAFFEE**, Chicago, Ill. University of Indiana; University of Michigan, S.B. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Ex. Com. (Senior Class). "Slick as a whistle."



L.L. MERRIMAN, S.D.

**MERRIMAN, LLOYD LEWIS**, Brookings, S. D. Huron College, Huron, S. D.; Cornell University, B.S. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Married. "You ought to have seen him aspirate a patient in a bath tub."



A. TENINGA, S.B.

**TENINGA, ARTHUR**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Navy. He would rather write two exams than take an oral.



N.C. PAINE, S.B.

**PAINE, NORMAN CARR**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern. Cook County Hospital. Married. He successfully mixes athletics, matrimony and medicine.



J.C. THOMPSON, S.B. SECY.

**THOMPSON, JOHN C.**, Sutton, Neb. University of Nebraska, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Not married. Army. Class secretary senior class. Alpha Omega Alpha. "Johnny" would rather read Osler than meet burglars in the basement.



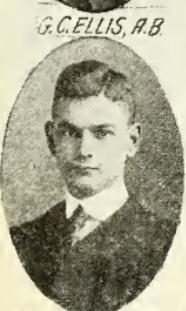
G.C. ELLIS, A.B.

**ELLIS, GEORGE CURTIS**, Altamont, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B. Intern, Friedman, Washington, D.C. Single. Army. A self-made doctor.



S.L. SMITH, S.B.

**SMITH, STUART LUTHY**, Pittsfield, Ill. University of Illinois, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Single. Army. Skin hound.



J.L. POTTORF, A.B.

**POTTORF, JOSEPH LEON**, Nevada, Mo., University of Missouri, A.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Cincinnati General Hospital. Single. Army. Bisdom's Intern.



E. DAVIS, S.B.

**DAVIS, ETHEL MILDRED**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Epsilon Iota. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Navy. Alpha Omega Alpha. Benj. Rush Prize. Burcky and Paine vouch for her.



**COHEN, JOSEPH K.**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Bacteriology. Laboratory assistant. Henry Strong scholarship at University of Chicago. Alpha Omega Alpha; Phi Beta Kappa. They tried to keep him out of county by the paper shortage.



**HOLDERMAN, JACOB WILLIAM**, Hutsonville Ill. De Pauw University, A.B. Phi Rho Sigma. Navy. Class Council. Class comedian and big leaguer.



**ORLOV, HENRY LEUIS**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Chairman of Class Committee. We wonder how he shaves the dimple in his chin.



**BUIS, ALBERTUS HENRY**, Hickman, Neb. University of Nebraska, B.S. Intern, Tacoma, Wash. Northern Pac. Ben. Assn. Single. Army. "There never was a school like Nebraska."



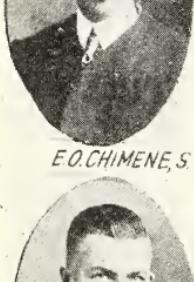
**LAVAL, JOHN F.**, Evansville, Ind. University of Chicago, S.B. Married. Army. Just think, "Shorty" is a "pop."



**SAUER, HENRY CHARLES**, Rutland, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B., Phi Chi. Intern. Presbyterian Hospital. Married. Has the advantage on most of us of having established a family.



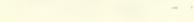
**CHIMENE, EUGENE OPET**, Houston, Texas. University of Chicago, B.S. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Probable war service. Army. Honor scholarship 1914 and 1915. J. W. Freer prize 1917. Blanchard's assistant.



**WEGGE, WILLIAM EDWARD**, Milwaukee, Wis. University of Wisconsin, B.S. Alpha Xi, Delta Tau Delta, Phi Rho Sigma. Single. Navy. John Hickey's intern.



**FINNERUD, CLARK WYLIE**, Watertown, S. D. University of Wisconsin, B.S. Nu Sigma Nu, Chi Psi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Army. Assistantship, Pathology, Dr. E. R. LeCount. Prize scholarship up on entrance. "And I learned about women from her."



**WHITE, WILLARD D.**, Seattle, Wash. University of Washington and University of Chicago, S.B. Delta Kappa Epsilon, Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Washington Boulevard Hospital. Single. Army. Class president freshman class, Rush, 1914. A plugger all the time.



**COLDREN, CASSIUS MILO**, Milford, Iowa. Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich.; University of Michigan. A.B., Hillsdale College in 1914, Delta Tau Delta, Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Army. Never missed his sleep in any class thru college—incidentally never missed a word of any lecture.

*C.M. COLDREN, A.B.*



**HORWITZ, JACOB J.**, Milwaukee, Wis. University of Wisconsin, B.S. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Navy. Worried into county.

*J. HORWITZ, S.B.*



**GOKEE, FRANCISCO**, The Manila Saw Mill. University of Chicago, B.S. Intern, Englewood Hospital, Chicago. Single. "Too many precipitates."

*F. GOKEE, S.B.*



**KAPLAN, DAVID**, LaPorte, Ind. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Class Social Committee. Phi Beta Kappa. The pride of LaPorte.

*D. KAPLAN, S.B.*



**FINNEY, CLARENCE EDDY McCLENAHAN**, Pittsburgh, Pa. Westminster College, B.S., M.S. Phi Chi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Army. Quiet but resourceful.

*C.E.M. FINNEY, S.B.*



**MANTTELL, P. MILTON**, St. Joseph, Mo., North Western College, Naperville, Ill., M.S. University of Chicago. Phi Chi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Army Sigma Xi. Dr. Bassol's Missionary.

*P.M. MANTTELL, S.B.*



**CHRISTENSEN, HERBERT HARVEY**, Jamestown, Kan. Ottawa University, A.B. Phi Chi. Intern, St. Luke's Hospital. Single. Army. "A very nice boy."

*H.H. CHRISTENSEN, A.*



**GLEASON, ARCHIE LELAND**, Glenville, Minn. University of Chicago, S.B. Acacia, Phi Chi. Intern, St. Paul City and County. Single. Army. He worked all night and walked in his sleep all day.

*A.L. GLEASON, S.B.*



**MOLANDER, CHARLES OSCAR**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, B.S. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, St. Lukes Hospital. Married. Established a new record—carried Cunningham's Anatomy back and forth from school for three years.

*C.O. MOLANDER, S.B.*



**HESS, GAYLORD RAY**, Chicago, Ill. University of Illinois; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Cincinnati General Hospital. Married. "Laddie" for short.

*G.R. HESS, S.B.*



**KILGORE, ALLEN MALONE**, Hugo, Okla. McCallie School, Chattanooga, Tenn. Vanderbilt University. Intern Cincinnati General Hospital. Single. Army. His accent betrays him.



**OLSON, CARL THEO.**, Two Harbors, Minn. Northwestern; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Chairman Smoker Committee, 1917. A southpaw of renown.



**LOMMEN, PETER ARNOLD**, Vermillion, S. D. University of South Dakota, A.B., A.M. Phi Chi. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Scholarship prize—2 quarters tuition for research, 1916. He ran to brains rather than stature.



**KERRIGAN, ROBERT LEE**, Michigan City, Ind. Chicago University, B.S. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Class president. Alpha Omega Alpha. We all have a good word for him.

*P.H. LOMMEN, H.B.A.*

*R.L. KERRIGAN, S.B.*



**FISTER, GEORGE M.**, Logan, Utah. Utah Aggn. College, B.S. Phi, Beta Pi. Intern, Ford Hospital, Detroit. Married. Navy. Hopes to start in life by getting a "flier" thru a straw.



**CAMPIONE, NICHOLAS LOUIS.** S.B. Single. Army. Should carry a dictaphone so as not to waste the overflow.

*G.M. FISTER, S.B.*

*N.L. CAMPIONE, S.B.*



**MOODY, WILLSON BRIDGES**, Evanston, Ill. Williams College, A.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Washington Blvd. Hospital. Single. Army. Class offices, Executive committee. "Smuts."



**FLINN, BRAINERD PEASE**, Redwood Falls, Minn. Pomona College, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Cincinnati General Hospital. Single. Army. Sergeant at Arms; Assistant Bacteriology. Will it be aconite or atropin at the local board?

*W.B. MOODY, A.B.*

*B.P. FLINN, S.B.*



**TAYLOR, C. FLETCHER**, Chicago. University of Chicago, B.S. Married. Army. We often wondered what hair tonic he advertised.



*C.F. TAYLOR, S.B.*

*J.L. WILLIAMS, S.B.*



H.E. GROOM, A.B.



A.G. PETERS, S.B.



A.P. FLATEN,

**FLATEN, AMON PETER**, Edinburg, N. D. University of N. D., A.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Cincinnati General Hospital. Army. Stricker's Intern.

**LEVIN, DAVID**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Intern, Michael Reese. Single. Army. You could hear his heels coming a block away.



D. LEVIN, S.B.



G.G. VERBRYCK, S.B.

**VERBRYCK, GEORGE GARRISON**, Salt Lake City, Utah. University of Utah, University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Army. He even smokes a pipe.

**HUNSBERGER, HARVEY SAMUEL**, Riverside, Calif. Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan; Harvard, A.B., A.M. Intern, Southern Pacific Hospital, San Francisco. Single. From dear old "Ha've'a'd."



S. HUNSBERGER, A.B., A.M.



P.A. PAULSON, A.B.

**PAULSON, PAUL ARTHUR**, Dell Rapids, S. D. St. Olaf's College; University of S. D., A.B. Phi Chi. Intern, City Hospital of Akron, Ohio. Single. Bridewell Intern.

**UNRUH, BENJ. HEINRICH**, Avon, S. D. University of South Dakota, A.B. Phi Chi. Intern, Grant Hospital. Married. Army. He was always taking notes.



B.H. UNRUH, A.B.



W.L. JOHNSON, A.B.

**JOHNSON, WILLIS LESLIE**, Aberdeen, S. D. University of S. D.; Chicago University, A.B. Phi Rho Sigma. Intern, Kings County Hospital. Single. Army. Class Marshall. In general practice but leans toward auburn hair and pathology.

**JACOBSON, LEROY**, Elkhorn, Wis. Beloit College. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Cincinnati General Hospital. Single. Joke—The power of the class.



L. JACOBSON

*G.Q.GRADY*

**GRADY, GROVER QUINTON**, Alden, Kansas. University of Kansas. Phi. Chi. Intern, Henrotin Hospital. Single. Army. Saves life at the Bridewell.

*M. KEMPER, S.B.*

**KEMPER, MALCOLM**, Cincinnati, Ohio. Yale. Univ. Ill.; B.S. Intern, Philadelphia General Hospital. Single. Navy. An army surgeon of long standing.

*R.J.CALLANDER, S.B.*

**CALLANDER, RUSSELL JOHN**, Delaware, Ohio. Ohio Wesleyan University, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Washington Blvd. Hospital. Single. Navy. Junior President. Assistant to Dr. Harris. Alpha Omega Alpha. "Requires 500 calories more than the average in order to keep that high pitched laugh agoing."

*C.P.MILLER, S.B.*

**MILLER, CHARLES PHILIP, JR.**, Oak Park, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Kappa Sigma. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Army. Class Vice President (Junior class). Never will get stout riding street cars.

*D.A.WILLIAMS, S.B.*

**WILLIAMS, DELAER ACREE**, Murray, Ky. University of Kentucky, University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Single. Army. Has learned more than medicine recently.

*E.B.BONAR, S.B.*

**BONAR, BARNET EDWARD**, River Forest, Ill. Wisconsin University, B.S. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Married. Army. Always going home to mow the lawn.

*J.O.BALCAR, S.B.*

**BALCAR, JOSEPH OLIVE**, Marengo, Ia. Coe Academy; Coe College, S.B., S.M. Sigma Xi Phi. Internship, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Navy. Assistantship in Physiological Chemistry. Assistant scholarship Anat. Dept. Never been known to talk above a whisper.

*J.HEUMANN, S.B.*

**HEUMANN, JOHANNA**, Chicago, Ill. Real gymnasium, Germany; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Epsilon Iota. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Always ready with the grip.

*J.J.NOONAN, S.B.*

**NOONAN, JAMES JOSEPH, JR.**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, B.S. Phi Chi. Intern, County and Wesley Memorial. Single. Army. Small "but oh boy!"

*C.G.LUNDQUIST, A.B.*

**LUNDQUIST, CARL GILBERT**, Wetonka, S. D. Aberdeen Normal and University of South Dakota, B.A. Phi Chi. Intern, San Diego County Hospital, San Diego, Calif. Single. Can take the place of either a policeman or a doctor.



**ESTABROOK, DWIGHT G.**, Dayton, Ohio. University of Michigan, B.S. N. E. N., Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Dayton, Ohio. Single. Army. Assistant to Le Count. "Hook 'um Con."

*D.G. ESTABROOK, A.B.*

**RAPP, EDWIN WALLACE**, Aurora, Ill. University of Illinois, A.B. Lambda Chi Alpha Alpha Kappa Kappa. Single. Army. Never known to have disturbed anyone.

*E.W. RAPP, S.B.*

**O'TOOLE, TOM F.**, Independence, Iowa. Creighton University. Phi Chi. Single. Army. Member of the tortoise shell brigade.

*T.F. O'TOOLE.*

**LEVIN, ISADOR MICHAEL**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Alpha Omega Alpha. "I. M. Levin, Rush for county."

*I.M. LEVIN, S.B.*

**WATTS, CHARLES EDWARD**, Juliaetta, Ida. University of Idaho, B.S. Phi Delta Theta, Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Married. Army. Assistantship anatomy, '14-'15; pathology, '15-'18. Fellow in pathology. Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha. Admired by every one.

*G. SMITH, A.B.*

**LEWIS, MARIAN**, Milwaukee, Wis. University of Wisconsin, A.B., M.S. Alpha Epsilon Iota. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Sigma Xi, Alpha Omega Alpha. Space allowed—to thank Dundon for thawing out her frozen ears.

**HECK, FRANK LEROY**, Chicago, Ill. Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, A.B. Intern, St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago. Single. Army. "Our peacock." Admits he is a "rank lieutenant."

*M. LEWIS, A.B., M.S.**F.L. HECK, A.B.*

**SCHLOSSMANN, BERNARD**, Waukesha, Wis. University of Wisconsin, S.B. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, Michael Reese. Single. Army. He also wrote other exams.

**NELLANS, CHAS. S.**, Rochester, Ind. University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi. Presbyterian. Single. Army. Pride of the Nurses Home.

*B. SCHLOSSMANN, S.B.**C.T. NELLANS, S.B.*



E.C. SCHMITT, A.B.

**SCHMITT, EDWIN CHRISTIAN**, Moundridge, McPherson County, Kan. University of Kansas, A.B., A.M. Phi Beta Pi, Gamma Alpha. Intern, Washington Boulevard Hospital. Single. Army. Assistantship in department of anatomy. Sigma Xi. Has a lean and hungry look.



P.Y. TSEO, A.B.

**TSEO, PANG-YUEN**, Kin Poe Woe Tsai, Nanchang, Kiangsi. University of Michigan, B.A. Nu Sigma Phi. Intern, Memorial Hospital, Worcester, Mass. Single. "Sneeze that's right."



M.F. ROGERS, S.B.

**ROGERS, MALCOLM HITCHER**, Oconomowoc, Wis. Columbia University, B.S. Intern, Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis. Single. Navy. Green mackinaw, brown hat and week end vacations are his specialties.



R.H. WEST, S.B.

**WEST, RAY AUGUSTINE**, Anthony, Kan. University of Kansas, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, St. Luke's Hospital. Single. Army. Instead of losing weight he persistently gains.



D.M. LEVY, H.B.

**LEVY, DAVID MORDECAI**, Scranton, Pa. Harvard; University of Chicago, B.A. Alpha Phi Sigma. Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. He is also a Harvard product.



C.D. BUTLER, S.B.

**BUTLER, CRAIG D.**, Aledo, Ill. Earlham, B.S. Phi Psi. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. "Milk and water half and half and add three teaspoonfuls of sugar."



R. BRINDLEY.

**BRINDLEY, ROY**, Boscobel, Wis. University of Wisconsin. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Single. Questionnaire is his specialty.



E.S. CARLSSON, A.R.

**CARLSSON, EDWARD SAMUEL**, McPherson, Kan. Bethany College, A.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Minneapolis City Hospital. Single. Army. Is true to his nationality as is proven by his ability to make coffee at the smokers.



L.P. MEHLIG, A.M.

**MEHLIG, LEE PERCY**, Chicago, Ill. University of Wisconsin, B.S., M.S. Phi Rho Sigma. Married. Army. Promises to become a big man in more ways than one.



T.H. ESTREM, S.B.

**ESTRUM, THEODORE ADOLPH**, Petersburg, Neb. Red Wing College and Seminary; University of Wisconsin, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, St. Luke's Hospital. Single. Army. Where Sidney Smith got his idea of Andy Gump.



J.M. SIMPKIN, S.B.



C.S. MUMMA, S.B.



F.W. STEVENSON, A.B.



G.W. MILLS, A.B.



E.D. ABRAHAM, S.B.

**SIMPKIN, JOHN M.**, Salt Lake City, Utah. University of Utah, University of Chicago, B.S. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Cook County. Single. Navy. He is thin—but not quite thin enough to slip into the Navy without his internship.

**SNEEBERGER, WILLIAM ALVIN**, Racine, Wis. University of Wisconsin. Alpha Kappa Alpha. Intern, St. Luke's, Chicago. Single. He was Louie's intern for a quarter.



W.A. SNEEBERGER,

**MUMMA, CLAUDE S.**, Forreston, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Navy. Should introduce himself to instructors so they would pronounce his name correctly.

**STEVENSON, FRANK WOODFORD**, Crosby, Minn. University of North Dakota, A.B. Alpha Kappa Alpha. Single. Cupid's nearest rival.



F.W. STEVENSON, A.B.

**MILLS, GEORGE WINNIGER**, Wall, S. D. Marion Normal College and Dakota Wesleyan University; Valparaiso University; University of South Dakota, B.A. Phi Chi. Intern, San Diego County General Hospital. Single. Army. "Hyperacidity."

**MOHR, GEORGE JOSEPH**, Seattle, Wash. University of Washington; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. He never spoke above a whisper.



G.J. MOHR, S.B.

**ABRAHAM, EDWIN D.**, Clifton, Ariz. Howard Military School, Los Angeles; University of Chicago, B.S., M.D. Intern, St. Luke's, Chicago. Single. Navy. Originator of the idea to study medicine by correspondence.



E.D. ABRAHAM, S.B.

**MERRIMAN, JOHN RILEY**, Springfield, Ill. University of Illinois, B.S. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Single. Army. Straw champion.



J.R. MERRIMAN, S.B.

**PORTRIS, SIDNEY H.**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Assistantship in Pathology. Anywhere, everywhere all the time.

**MEYERS, MERRILL M.**, Glenwood, Iowa. Des Moines College; Drake University, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Married. Army. Also married.



M.M. MEYERS, S.B.



H.N.TIEHEN,S.B.  
COMM

**TIHEN, HENRY N.**, Andale, Kan. University of Kansas, S.B. Phi Beta Pi, Phi Beta Kappa. Intern, Cock County Hospital. Single. Army. Class executive committee. They justly called him Tiehen.



H.O.WEISHAAR,S.B.  
2nd VICE PRES



H.D.TAYLOR,S.B.

**CAYLOR, HAROLD DELOS**, Pennville, Ind. Indiana University, S.B. Phi Chi. Presbyterian Hospital (Dr. Bevan). Single. Army. Assisted Dr. E. R. LeCount. We often wonder when he slept.



H.L.HUBER,S.B. M.S. P.



G.WAITE

**WAITE, GILBERT D.**, Portsmouth, Ohio. University of Wisconsin, University of Chicago. Phi Rho Sigma. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Army. Has beaten a path to the nurses' home.



F.P.SCHUSTER,S.B.  
IHRS



J.R.DUNDON, M.

**DUNDON, J. R.**, Ishpeming, Mich. University of Notre Dame, Litt. B. M.S. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Cincinnati General. Single. Army. Class Historian. The Duke's wild Irish Intern.



J.F.HENKEN,S.B.



A.S.MACDOUGALL,A.B.

**MACDOUGALL, ANDREW S.**, Westhope, N. D. University of North Dakota, A.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Murray Hospital, Butte, Mont. Single. Army. Mexican athlete.



L.I.OPPENHEIMER,A.A.

**OPPENHEIMER, L. I.**, Spokane, Wash. Stanford University, A.B. Intern, Bellevue Hospital. Single. Army. He always had time to wait for the elevator—never known to climb a stair.



P.L. HALENBECK

**HALENBECK, PHILIP LUTHER**, Duluth, Minn. University of Minn. Phi Beta Pi. Single. Army. Intermittently studious.



**STANGL, FRED H.**, St. Cloud, Minn. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Tau Omega, Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Cook County. Single. Army. Class prophet. Harper's messenger boy.



C.W. BJORGO, A.B.

**BJORGO, CARL WALTHER**, Red Wing, Minn. Luther College, A.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. He keeps returning to medicine.



**McKENZIE, PIERCE**, Elwood, Iowa. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Internship, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Army. Class corresponding secretary. "The Great Stone Face."



**COLE, MARION OUSLEY**, Elburn, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Epsilon Iota. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Class poet. Scholarships: Marie Meigler—2 years. Alpha Omega Alpha. She means well.



**SHERMAN, BORIS JULIUS**, Chicago. University of Chicago, S.B. Intern, Michael Reese Hospital. Single. Army. Another commuter.



**HOLMLAD, EDWARD CHARLES**, Aurora, Ill. Lake Forest College. Phi Beta Pi. Intern Washington Blvd. Hospital. Single. Navy. Class editor. Assistant to Dr. Haines. Busier'n the proverbial cat.



**HOUGH, WYMAN G.**, Sibley, Iowa. University of Wisconsin; University of Iowa; University of Chicago, B.S. Intern, Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Navy. Obstetrics and Pediatrics are his specialty?



W.G. HOUGH, S.B.

## MARRIAGES

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CAPT. JEROME FRANK STRAUSS, M. R. C., U. S. ARMY, Chicago (Rush, 1912), on duty at Camp Logan, Texas, was married to Miss Lois Mary David of Chicago, June 7.

DR. ISRAEL SHERRY (Rush, 1912), married to Miss Dora Josephine Lichtenstadt, both of Chicago, June 26.

CAPT. EDWIN FREDERICK HIRSCH, M. R. C., U. S. ARMY (Rush, 1915), Chicago, on duty at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., was married to Miss Marion Sharp Lane, at her home in Beverly Hills, Chicago, August 3.

DR. ALVIN CHARLES TANNER (Rush, 1910), Minneapolis, Minn., was married recently to Miss Edith R. Parent of Boston, at St. Paul, Minn. Notice received August 8.

LIEUT. JAMES EDDIE ARNOLD, M. C., U. S. ARMY (Rush, 1917), Miles City, Mont., was married to Miss Laina Louisiana Laury, at Louisville, Ky., September 7.

DR. GRACE LYNDE MEIGS (Rush, 1908), Washington, D. C., was married recently to Thomas Crowder, at Keokuk, Ia.

DR. JULIAN HERMAN LEWIS (Rush, 1917), was married to Miss Eva Overton, both of Chicago, September 4.

DR. ODD ECKFELT (Rush, 1916), Kwangchow, Honan, China, announces his marriage to Miss Alice May Sowerby of Peking, China, May 21.

DR. EUGENE C. HAMLEY (Rush, 1902), to Mrs. Alice Dyer, both of Pasco, Wash., were married about the middle of August.

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## PERSONAL

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Dr. L. F. Schmauss, Alexandria, Ind., was recently elected president of the Eighth District Medical Society.

Dr. Frank J. Sladen, physician in chief of the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, writes: "On my recent visit to Chicago at the medical meeting I hoped that I might meet you in order to express my gratification for the men that we have had from Rush Medical College. They have shown a grounding in essentials that makes them splendid staff officers. In addition they have ideals for the best in medicine and have been most congenial personalities."

When Dr. H. Gideon Wells introduced Dr. Hektoen at the last annual banquet he perpetrated a statement in reference to the "Wis-Scandinavian ancestry" of our honored guest. But who ever put anything like that past a compositor or proof-reader! It came out "Swiss-Scandinavian" ruining an excellent wheeze utterly and conferring an unwarranted lineage on a native Wisconsinite. All the Wisconsinites in Chicago medical circles — there are lots of them — will be gnashing their teeth and threatening dire vengeance. Surely the life of an editor is more to be pitied than censured!

# The Bulletin

of the

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

Volume XIV

APRIL, 1919

No. 3

Editor, MORRIS FISHBEIN

535 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

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# The Alumni Association of Rush Medical College

1748 WEST HARRISON STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### OUR WAR RECORD

The Alumni Association can, at this time, render no greater service to Rush Medical College than the compilation of a war record. The glorious record of Rush and her graduates in previous wars has never been adequately presented because too great a time elapsed before the writing of the record was undertaken. Every graduate will shortly receive from our treasurer a blank card with headings to be filled out and considerable space for elaboration. A preliminary card was sent out last year and from the returns we were enabled to determine the number of men in the service and present to the college a service flag. This flag now has many more stars—emblems of achievement. From the cards many matters of interest and importance may be ascertained. For example:

C. E. J——, Missouri, commissioned Captain in M. R. C. Entered M. O. T. C. at Fort Riley, Aug. 5, 1917. After three weeks sent to Camp Funston, Kan. In June, 1918, to somewhere in France.

H. F. T——, '94, Iowa, applied for commission, rejected. Served as first lieutenant in U. S. Volunteers, 1898-1899. Rejected Iowa State Guard, 1917; rejected M. R. C., June, 1917, physical disability; rejected M. R. C., June, 1918, physical disability; rejected commission for relief in Belgium, June, 1918; rejected by Y. M. C. A., June, 1918.

J. H. L——, Illinois, first lieutenant, M. R. C. Engaged in research on war gases and diseases occurring in munitions plants.

E. H. J\_\_\_\_\_, Texas, major, M. R. C., entered service as first lieutenant, July, 1917; assigned to field hospital at Fort Clark, Texas; promoted to captain, November, 1918; moved to Fort Bliss, Texas, and later to Douglas, Ariz., as commanding officer, Field Hospital No. 24; promoted to major, M. R. C., April, 1918. Since May, 1918, on duty as adjutant and assistant commanding officer, U. S. A. base hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

C. W. D\_\_\_\_\_, Nebraska, Rush, '88; chairman four minute men; member of civilian relief committee; advisory committee, Y. M. C. A.; chairman Chapter Red Cross; fuel director for district; instructor first aid; state senator; director food pledge campaign.

These are but the briefest outlines of active service in various fields. Now that the turmoil is over our returning soldiers may give somewhat more full accounts of service given; the record will be one worthy of publication and one to which every Alumnus may look with pride. Send in your card promptly and don't be too bashful to use a couple of sheets of paper extra if you need them.

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#### THE PERMANENCY OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Regardless of the handicap of war with a disturbance of medical conditions, Rush alumni have continued their interest in the Alumni Association. The organization continues growing, remains vital and has much to do when the many distractions of the time begin to settle and the lives of our members resume their orderly routine of prewar days. With this will come more developments in the growth of the University of Chicago School of Medicine. To these developments every alumnus of Rush will wish to give close attention, hearty cooperation and a sustained interest. This he may best do by maintaining an active interest in the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College. The Alumni Association will continue a live and active organization as long as there remain alumni to take an interest in it, and it would seem that even though the old college become metamorphosed into a postgraduate institution the sentiment of her living graduates for classmates, instructors and the old institution will become intensified rather than dormant.



# THE AFFILIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

## PART V

JOHN M. DODSON, M.D.

### EXTRA-MURAL INSTRUCTION

The rapid development of the plan of clinical instruction by which students, in small groups, under careful supervision, were brought into contact with patients, made it necessary, with the large classes, to secure as much clinical material as possible.

Believing that near-by hospitals and dispensaries might be satisfactorily utilized for this purpose, the faculty in 1900 entered into negotiations first with the attending staff of the West Side Hebrew Dispensary, situated about a mile and a quarter from the college, an institution having a large *clientele* and an excellent staff. The members of the staff were very responsive to the suggestion of an affiliation for teaching purposes. They welcomed the relief which would be afforded to the tedious monotony of attending to the wants of dispensary patients by the introduction to their clinics of students, and were eager to make use of their fine clinical material for purposes of instruction.

There was at first some hesitation on the part of a few members of the Board of Directors of the United Hebrew Charities who feared that the patients coming to the dispensary might object to being demonstrated to students. The urgent arguments of the medical staff, however, prevailed, and subsequent experience proved conclusively that these patients, so far from objecting to the presence of students at the clinics, were, with rare exceptions, much pleased with the greater attention paid them and more careful examinations made under the new conditions.

The members of the staff offering these clinical courses were made *extra-mural* members of the faculty of Rush Medical College, usually with the rank of assistant professor (*extra-mural*), but with appointments for one year only. They were notified of all faculty meetings, were invited to attend and take part in the discussions, but, as in the case of members of the *intra-mural* faculty, on one year appointments, had no vote.

The courses offered at the Hebrew Dispensary were scheduled in the several departments carrying the same credit on the required curriculum (120 hours to the major) as courses given at the college. They were so arranged that the student could spend a full half day (usually the afternoon) at the dispensary, taking two clinical periods of two hours each, twice a week. For example, a clinic in pediatrics from 2 to 4 p. m., followed

by a surgical clinic from 4 to 6, or a clinic in ophthalmology from 2 to 4, followed by a clinic in laryngology and otology from 4 to 6. The registration for each course was limited to six students, and thus, with the large clinical material, gave ample opportunity for each student to examine patients under skilled supervision.

Similar arrangements were made about the same time for *extra-mural* clinics at St. Anthony's Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital and the Alexian Brothers Hospital.

For a few years this plan worked admirably and proved a valuable addition to the clinical resources of the college. When the number of students fell off sharply, as it did after the increase in the requirements for admission, in 1904, the need for this additional clinical material was greatly lessened, and this fact, together with the tendency to make more of the *intra-mural* clinics *required* courses, led to a gradual diminution in the registration for these *extra-mural* clinics.

Such *extra-mural* clinics, which the student might elect in preference to *intra-mural* courses, have for years been given in many foreign medical schools, but have been seldom utilized in this country. The experience of Rush Medical College demonstrated two things: (1) That students can and will go considerable distance from the college center for such clinical work provided the arrangement is such that the amount of time spent in going and coming is not disproportionate to the time given to the work itself. If a half day—four hours—is to be spent at the place in worth while clinical study, the student can well afford an hour or more spent in traveling to and from the clinic.

(2) The effect upon the attending physicians and the patients is most salutary. The interest of the physician in his work is quickened and he becomes much more careful and thorough in his examination and treatment of the patient. His clinical hours at the dispensary become a pleasure and his attendance punctual and regular. One of the lay members of the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Dispensary has stated that the average regularity of attendance of the staff rose promptly, from about 60 per cent. before teaching was instituted to over 90 per cent. thereafter.

The patients, with few exceptions, keenly appreciated the privilege of being shown to and examined by students, and returned for subsequent observation much more readily and frequently.

Extra-mural teaching of this type is seldom possible, and certainly most effective only, under an elective system, when the students are not compelled to register for these courses, and do so only when they afford as good and better opportunities than do the clinics given at the college buildings, and carry the same credit.

## A PLAN OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

In 1903 there was instituted a plan of self-government for the junior and senior classes somewhat different from any which were in operation elsewhere. It had its origin in a suggestion from students coming to the West Side, for the clinical year, after completing the first two years of the medical curriculum at the University of Chicago. At the university there had for some years been in operation a plan of student councils, composed of three students from each class, in the several colleges of the university, elected by the members of the class, and designed to serve as a medium of communication between the student body and the faculty of the university. Very soon after the freshman and sophomore classes of Rush Medical College were transferred to the university campus, provision was made for a medical students' council, made up of three members from each of these classes. These councils, among other functions, often investigated cases of misconduct by a fellow student and presented their findings to the faculty when the case seemed to warrant such step. The student councils had at this time, however, no power of final disciplinary action.

On the ground that the maintenance of high standards of character and conduct in the student body were of vital interest to both faculty and students, it was agreed that the council should be composed of three members of the faculty, chosen by that body, and by three student members elected by each class—a total of six student members of the nine composing the council. The simple rules and regulations determined upon were announced in the winter quarter of 1903, and were, as follows:

The Faculty of Rush Medical College having approved the suggestion of the students that a plan of self-government be instituted in the college, there is hereby organized a body to be known as the Senior Medical Council.

1. *Membership.*—This Council shall be composed of three members from the Junior class, three members from the Senior class and three members of the Faculty.

2. *Selection of members.*—On or before the third Monday of each quarter the Senior class shall hold a meeting and elect by ballot a member of the Council to serve for that quarter and two succeeding quarters, the member-elect to assume the duties of councillor on the day succeeding his election: provided that at the first meeting, to be held on a date to be agreed upon, three members shall be elected, one to serve for the current quarter, one for two quarters, and one for three quarters. Each councillor shall hold office until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

In a similar manner the Junior class shall hold a meeting on or before the third Monday of each quarter and elect a councillor to serve for three quarters, etc.

The Faculty councillors shall each serve three quarters, with the exception of those first elected, and the method of their election shall be determined by the Faculty.

3. *Officers.*—The officers of the Council to be elected by that body at its first meeting for each quarter shall be a president, a vice-president, and a secretary, the duties of which shall be those usually pertaining to such officers.

4. *Meetings.*—Regular meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday of each quarter. Special meetings may be called at any time by the president on the written request of five members of the Council.

5. *Duties.*—It shall be the duty of this Council: (a) To serve as a medium of communication between the students and Faculty in reference to suggestions from students in regard to the courses of study offered, or concerning any other matters pertaining to the work of the college. The Council shall carefully consider such suggestions before presenting them to the Faculty. It is understood, however, that this does not abridge the right of any student to appeal directly to the officers of the college. (b) To recommend to the Faculty such rules and regulations as will promote the best interests of the student body. (c) To investigate all infractions of discipline or misconduct in the college on the part of a student, or students, which may be brought to its attention. For this purpose it shall have authority to summon witnesses. After investigation the Council shall determine the guilt or innocence of the students involved, and shall recommend to the Council of Administration the penalty, if any, to be imposed.

6. These rules and regulations may be amended at any meeting by a majority vote, due notice having been given in writing at a previous meeting.

There was at first, in the minds of a few students, a mistaken notion that the plan was designed to induce them to "peach" on their fellow students who might attempt to cheat in examination. They were soon convinced, however, that no such thought was in the minds of those, either of the student body or of the faculty, who framed the plan. All of them realized that what we hoped for in time was a complete honor system in all examinations, but that such a system can never work successfully except in an institution where the sentiment of the student body against cheating in examinations is so strong that a student cannot cheat and remain in the school; because the students themselves will not tolerate it. This sentiment has prevailed at the University of Virginia for nearly a century and there the honor system in examinations has been a perfect success. The self-government plan at Rush did not include the matter of cheating in examinations, although it was hoped that the time might come when that could be successfully included.

Under the simple rules above set down, this scheme of self-government has operated successfully for fifteen years. Its successful beginning was assured by the splendid selection made by the students of their first councillors. The six men chosen were among the ablest, strongest students then in attendance, and this fine judgment in the election of student councillors has prevailed, with very few exceptions, throughout the succeeding years. The cases of discipline requiring action by the council have been very few, and notably fewer from year to year.

Indeed, for the last four or five years, there have been so few cases of the sort that the council has seldom had to function for this purpose. It is noteworthy that in the cases brought to the attention of the council, the student members, when conviction of the offender had been decided upon, were in most of the cases disposed to recommend a more severe penalty than were the faculty members.

The faculty members of the council, noting the high character of the student members chosen for the first council, saw in it a means of securing valuable information about the work of the college from the student point of view. The student members of the council were therefore requested to sound the opinion of the student body as to their opinion of the ability and efficiency of the instructors in the several departments, the advantages and disadvantages of the elective system, the arrangement of courses and any other matters in reference to the conduct of the school which in the judgment of the students might be fairly criticized or especially commended. They were advised that what was wanted was not the individual or joint opinion of the members of the council, but the general concensus of opinion of the student body as known to them, or as they could quietly ascertain—not by general discussion or by vote, but by quiet conversation with their fellow students.

The product of this request was a report on the student opinion of conditions in Rush Medical College, which was one of the most interesting, illuminating and helpful documents which had ever come to the attention of the faculty. It bore in every line evidence of the fact that it *did* express the general opinion of the students as a whole, and was an honest, intelligent criticism of the weak points in the curriculum, free from personal prejudice, pointing out definitely the instructors who were incompetent or ineffective and approving with just and explicit comment those who were satisfactory.

When it was placed in the hands of the faculty members of the council, they were in some doubt as to the best course to pursue. It did not seem wise to present the report for open discussion at a general faculty meeting or even to the Council of Administration, made up of the officers of the school and the department heads. It was finally decided to send to each department head a statement of those items in the report which pertained to his department, with an explanation of just how the report came to be made, and that it was believed to be an honest expression of the student body, leaving to him the decision as to what, if any, steps he would take in the matter of correcting the weak points in his department which were reported.

One or two department heads were at first rather resentful over the criticisms made, but as they were at liberty to pigeon-

hole the report if they so desired, and it was made known to no other members of the faculty excepting the members of the Senior Medical Council who had initiated it, there was no valid ground for complaint. With these one or two exceptions, the department heads received the comment of the students in fine spirit and proceeded at once to inquire into the defects pointed out by the students and take steps to correct them. It is recalled that in one department two instructors were reported as unsatisfactory. The department head, after careful inquiry, decided not to reappoint one of these instructors. He was advised by one of the deans to drop the other one also, but believing him to have possibilities of development into an efficient teacher, he decided to give him a further chance. In a frank but tactful interview he informed this instructor just what the students had reported and advised with him as to best methods of correcting his faults. The instructor was at first deeply touched by the criticism, but wisely recognized his shortcomings when they were pointed out to him and at once proceeded to correct them. Two years later, in a similar report from another council, he was commented upon as one of the most efficient and satisfactory instructors in the faculty. The head of his department was correct in his estimate of the man—the dean was wrong.

Given an earnest, rightminded body of mature students, and councillors selected from the best and strongest students, this plan of inviting and receiving critical comment from the students themselves as to the work of the school and of the several instructors is one of the best methods by which the weak points in personnel of the faculty and the methods of instruction can be discovered and corrected.

Every two or three years since the council was created, this plan of ascertaining the students' opinion has been repeated, in every instance with satisfactory results.

#### VISITS TO COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Very soon after the requirements for admission were advanced to a year of college work, in addition to a four-year high school course, and to include college work in physics, chemistry and biology, it became evident that the work in these scientific branches in many of the colleges from which students came to Rush was far from adequate. In many of these colleges the great emphasis was still laid on the classics, mathematics and other branches comprising the so-called humanities, and the importance of the natural sciences was only slowly coming to be recognized. It seemed desirable, therefore, to confer with the officers and faculties of many of the colleges, and to persuade them to give more comprehensive and thorough instruction in

the sciences fundamental to medicine to those students who were preparing for the study of medicine.

Such visits and conferences would have been most effectively accomplished by some organization of medical schools, but the only one in existence, the Association of American Medical Colleges, required at that time less than a high school education to meet its standards and did not, until many years thereafter, advance its requirements to include college work. The faculty of Rush Medical College decided to undertake visits to colleges whose students had sought or were likely to seek admission to the college, and as early as the session of 1900 and 1901 made provision for such a plan. Several members of the faculty offered to undertake this work, and for the first year or two this method was followed, each of these members visiting from two or three to five or six colleges. It was found from experience to be of advantage to have such visits made by one member of the faculty, and therefore this was done. Altogether about 150 colleges were visited for this purpose between the years 1901 and 1908.

Interviews were sought at each school with the president and with the teachers of physics, chemistry and biology, the latter, unfortunately, too often combined in the smaller colleges in one individual. They were informed of the fact that the requirement of one and later two years of premedical college work for admission to the medical schools was quite certain to become universal before many years, and that a reasonably thorough knowledge of physics, chemistry and biology was indispensable for the intelligent pursuit of the medical curriculum. It was pointed out that the better medical schools must insist upon good preparation in these sciences from students seeking admission to these schools, and that the colleges affording facilities for such preparation, at the hands of competent teachers, each devoting himself exclusively to one science only, would attract students who were intending to study medicine.

The inquiry was often made as to whether it was desired that the college courses in these sciences should be taught with special reference to their use in medicine, and the point was made that if this were the case it would be necessary to have special classes for premedical students, of which there might be only one or two at a given time in a small college. The reply to this inquiry was that the faculty of at least one medical school—Rush Medical College—did not regard it as necessary or even desirable that these sciences should be taught in any such special or narrow way. What the student needed was a good, thorough foundation in the fundamental principles of physics, chemistry and biology, which could best be secured if they were taught these subjects in a broad, comprehensive way.

One amusing incident illustrates the slight regard in which the sciences were held in many of the smaller colleges at that time. A visit was being made to a small sectarian college in a beautiful southern city. The "Professor of the Natural Sciences" was first interviewed, who taught, as is now recalled, chemistry, physics, astronomy and geology. When the purpose of the visit had been explained and he was informed that the medical schools were anxious to see the science teaching in the colleges amplified and strengthened, he said: "Oh! I wish you would say this to the members of our faculty. I have been trying for years to get them to realize more clearly the importance of these sciences, and such a message from the medical schools might help to make them see the matter more clearly. The faculty is holding a meeting now at the president's house. Would you be willing to go over and speak to them?"

The visitor assented, and walking across the campus, the president's house was approached just as the faculty were coming from the meeting. The professor was much disappointed, but asked the visitor to meet and talk with the president. As the house was entered, one saw in the hallway a tall, magnificent old Roman of nearly 80 years, looking very dignified and impressive with his long white beard, splendid head and commanding physique. The visitor was introduced, stated the purpose of his visit and then said: "I learn that you include physics and chemistry in your curriculum." "Yes, yes," said the president; Professor \_\_\_\_\_ teaches the sciences." "And how about biology, botany and zoology? Are these subjects offered to your students?" "Young man," he replied, with a forbidding frown, "we have no time for the fads."

However, while a more or less rigid adherence to the old classical curriculum still prevailed, especially in some of the southern colleges, an appreciation of the value and importance of the sciences was growing very rapidly, and the incident above related was by no means characteristic of the attitude of the colleges in general. It was, indeed, almost the only exception to the general cordial response which was made by the many colleges visited to the effort to secure better preparation in the sciences for students preparing to enter medicine.

Everywhere an eager desire was manifested by the teachers of these sciences, and usually by the college president and other officials, to meet the call of the medical schools for better, more thorough preparation of their students.

The effect of these visits was soon manifest. Each year the young men from these colleges came better and better qualified for medical work. For example, when organic chemistry was first transferred from the medical curriculum to the premedical group of studies, the great majority of students coming from

even the larger colleges were found not to have studied this phase of chemistry and had to be conditioned in that subject, and a special course offered in the autumn quarter so that they could make up this deficiency. Within a few years this subject was introduced in most of the colleges, and now very few of the students come unprepared in this branch.

There had been a marked and a growing need for a better understanding between the literary and scientific colleges and the professional schools, and a better correlation of their work. It is believed that the visits made to so many of these colleges by representatives of Rush Medical College were helpful in bringing about a better understanding of the rapid advance which was being made in medical education and of the necessity of better coordination between the colleges and medical schools.

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### Our Peculiarities

*From an old School Catalogue in Vermont, 1832*

1. We have no vacations. Vacations may in some instances be useful for the sake of teachers, where they come from a distance, in order that they may renew family acquaintanceship. With our system this is unnecessary, as the instructors mostly belong to the President's family. For pupils vacations are only mischievous. Besides, it is written in Holy Scripture that for every idle word we speak, they shall give account at the last Great Day. What then of idle days and weeks and months spent in vacations?

2. We have no pastimes; but we take our recreation with plane and axe and saw, and we bathe in the lake every Wednesday afternoon.

3. We have no pocket money, save a small sum from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 cents a week, which is put in the poor box on going to church.

4. Our discipline is coercive, we not being among those who think themselves wiser than Solomon. Our youthful transgressors are taught that punishment is inflicted not in passion but on principle. Chastisement is usually accompanied by a short instruction and is generally closed with prayer. In this way we find it has the most salutary effect on the disposition of our young charges.



## CORRESPONDENCE

### A RUSH ALUMNUS AT LILLE, FRANCE

*Dear Friends:*—The largest hospital in the world, exclusively for Chinese, is not in China, but in France. It serves our 140,000 Chinese laborers.

Half way between the mouth of the River Somme and Abbéville is the village of Noyelles. On a hill about a mile out is the Chinese base hospital. It has accommodations for 1,500 patients, but at one time room was made for 300 more. The staff numbers sixteen foreign doctors and 700 nurses and attendants. The chief of staff is Colonel Gray, formerly of the British legation, Peking, and many of the other members are medical missionaries from China.

The hospital buildings are not makeshift affairs to be shifted or abandoned over night, but constructed of wood, iron and tar paper. Some of them are even sheeted with pressed paper on the inside. There are plenty of windows and each building has its stove. All of them conform to one of the Chinese customs, and are one story in height. The buildings are on either side of short streets running into a wide central road.

This remarkable hospital has most of the modern conveniences for the treatment of the sick. There are medical and surgical buildings or wards, and besides these special ones for tuberculosis, influenza, trachoma, venereal, contagious and emergency cases.

There is a detached area enclosed by double rows of high barbed wire entanglements with guards at the entrance. There are sixty patients in the buildings within this area. All of them are insane.

The saddest place of the whole hospital to visit is the isolated camp for lepers. There are sixteen of them. As we entered, all of them who were able to do so stood up at attention. The leper nearest me saluted. I noticed his bandaged hand. Dr. Auld told us that it would not be long before his fingers would begin to drop away. I saluted President Wilson in Paris. I have saluted two of the famous generals of France. In each instance my salute was more than a perfunctory military courtesy, for I was deeply grateful to be on this side of the Atlantic. Those were salutes I shall not forget. Now I shall add a fourth; this one I exchanged with a coolie, a leper, far from home, with small chance of his being buried near his ancestral graves.

We passed a small compound where a Tommy was feeding his fifty rabbits and guinea-pigs. These were for use in the bacteriologic and pathologic laboratories. We saw one of the doctors at work putting together a new microtome of the most modern make. Adjoining this laboratory was the postmortem room. A long building specially heated was divided into three sections, the operating room in the middle, with roentgen-ray and sterilizing rooms at the ends. At the edge of the camp was the incinerator, which is kept going day and night, burning refuse and garbage.

The doctor then took us to the little graveyard where 350 laborers lay buried. Over each grave was a white cross, giving the name, military number, company and date of death. I have seen many graveyards and isolated graves in France, recent ones, but none of them were better kept. The Chinese have started a fund to erect a memorial arch in Peking to commemorate the lives of those who lay buried in France. One coolie gave a third of a month's pay.

Right in the heart of this hospital camp is the Y. M. C. A. When we arrived late one afternoon we found the hut packed with men playing

Chinese chess, throwing quoits, eating our western ginger snaps, smoking and drinking tea around the stove. A few were making appointments with the Chinese secretaries to have letters written home. Three convalescents were fixing up the stage for a theatrical performance by Chinese, to which the whole camp was looking forward.

There were three foreign and four Chinese secretaries who came in from the other Chinese units near Abbeyville. By moving out some of the furniture we were all able to squeeze into the local secretaries' living room to eat a Chinese meal.

After supper I gave a lecture on "Health Conditions in China." Lieutenant Hawkins, an old tennis partner of mine from Shanghai, happened to be attached nearby and operated the lantern slides machine. The audience was made up of Y secretaries and the hospital medical staff. I was able to throw on the screen pictures I took myself in China, showing several of the medical missionaries present in the audience.

The Y. M. C. A. is rendering a needed service to the Chinese. There are ninety centers in the B. E. F. in which the Y has established its work. There are eighty-five Chinese and foreign secretaries. In this Lille region there are sixteen canteens and only a staff of five men. But the army officers have detailed sergeant orderlies to run them. The work for Chinese is just opening up in the French and American armies.

There was one company where the officers had trouble constantly. Fines and courts martial failed to solve the problem of discipline. The men were in bad spirits and uninterested in their work. During off hours they gambled and quarreled. Then a Y. M. C. A. canteen hut was set up by a Chinese secretary. Ten days later the O. C. came to the Y headquarters to express his thanks. "I don't know what that Chinese secretary lectured about or what he has done to my company of Chinese," he said, "but I have not had a single case of trouble of any kind since the third day after his arrival."

Mr. G. H. Cole and I visited the general in charge of all labor in the British army. At first these army officers were a bit skeptical about allowing Y work to be started for the Chinese. Imagine Mr. Cole's delight when the general said, "We must have some more of your men for our Chinese units. What can I do to help your work?" When Cole brought up the question of sending Y representatives on transports returning Chinese, the general objected: "I don't think much of that. I'm not keen to have your present staff depleted. You would need to send seventy men if you only sent one man to every 2,000 Chinese." But he showed his confidence in Cole by promising to take the question up with the adjutant general. The British army officers welcome this work and cooperate wherever possible. We are assured that the Chinese will be kept in France for at least another year on their three or five year contracts. Most of the Chinese arrived late in 1918.

Messrs. Cole, Hersey and I are making this inspection trip by automobile. We sent the regular driver back to make room for our blankets and bags. I am driver pro tem of an old Sunbeam car. Our route is Paris, Dieppe, Abbeyville, Boulogne, Calais, St. Omer, Lille, Arras, Cambrai, Abencourt, Amiens, Rouen, Diepre, Le Havre and back to Paris, in thirteen days. The road took us into the devastated area at Bailloul. We passed village after village totally in ruins. Not a house inhabited. In front of one abandoned house we saw a cat sitting on the doorstep. The baby cab had been blown out on the street. Passageways for traffic had been cleared through what once were the streets and the shell holes had been filled in. On either side of the road in the country were shell holes, barbed wire entanglements, camouflage gun emplacements and trenches as far as the eye could see. Here and there were broken lorries, shell dumps, ambulance vans, guns, helmets

and gun carriage wheels. We also saw two airplanes, which were partly embedded in the mud and abandoned where they fell. Practically all of the Chinese in this area are being used in salvage work.

The Chinese are seeing a sad side of our western civilization. I sometimes wonder what outstanding impressions they will carry back with them to China. Coolies they are, it is true, but theirs is a simple philosophy of life interspersed with an abundance of common sense. When they get back to China, what tales will they tell in their homes and to their friends gathered in the tea houses? Coolies though they be, not one but will have a larger hearing than many foreigners have ever secured. It would not surprise me to hear of officials in the districts from which these men come calling in these plain men to hear from their own lips the ungarnished tales of life as they have had to live it over here. Then they will hear what these men are doing and seeing and thinking now. France is now a great school for Chinese. The greatest hospital for Chinese in the world numbers 1,500 patients. The greatest school for Chinese in the world is also here in France. There are 140,000 pupils. The Y. M. C. A. men are the latest and perhaps among the most important additions to the faculty of this school. Our graduates will scatter to all parts of China. Their experience in France no doubt will be the biggest thing in their lives, and one in which all the Chinese with whom they come in contact will be interested. We must, therefore, reckon on a new body of men, 140,000 strong, going back to China as interpreters of our western civilization. What will they say?

W. W. PETER.

### RUSH AT SHANSHI, CHINA

*Dear Doctor:*—Enclosed please find \$2 in payment of my Alumni Association dues for two years. You will be interested to know that at a recent meeting of the Shansi branch of the C. M. M. A., Dr. W. A. Hemingway, Rush, '03, was elected chairman, and the writer secretary.

In the fight against the pneumonic plague in North China the early part of 1918, Rush men had a prominent part and the work they did was highly appreciated by the Chinese government, and the Department of State at Washington has authorized the American Legation in Peking to express to the men who took part in this fight the appreciation of the U. S. government for the splendid work done in this humanitarian task.

I hope to be at the next meeting of the Alumni Association.

With best wishes for a good year for Old Rush, I am,

FRED J. WAMPLER, Rush, '13.

### RUSH AT ARCHANGEL, RUSSIA

*To the Editor:*—Just received the August BULLETIN and thoroughly enjoyed it. Passed it on to Miss Forester, Presbyterian graduate. I will send it on to Lieut. Roy E. Christie, who is in this district, but many miles from here, and I know that just now, though busy, he would enjoy seeing it. This constitutes the Rush crowd here.

I am chief surgeon of the United States troops in Northern Russia, and find that all the textbooks written in the States must never have considered Archangel for sanitation and care of sick and wounded. However, it is very interesting work, and hope to write a description of Archangel and vicinity from a military standpoint for the BULLETIN as soon as censorship is raised. JONAS RHODES LONG, '06,

Chief Surgeon, care 339th Infantry, A. E. F.

## FROM A GRADUATE OF '68 AT PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.

Dear Doctor:—I see in the August BULLETIN "Tom" was marked dead. 'Taint so. I think I was dead except the embalming. So! I am a hard boy to keep "daid." Won't stay so. I am taking a lot of comfort here now. I watch my trees grow, also the chicks. I go and see the wild waves. Then I read the war news and see how my prophecy comes true. Wait till our boys get there and you will see some fighting done. When we get them on the run we won't let them rest. You see I remember Logan's way. Well, Doctor, I am in fair shape, not very strong yet; I am up and out nearly all day. I have been reported dead often. Killed in a rebel fort June 25, 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. Died August, 1876; Green Valley Ill. In all, died four times. Heirs did not collect any life insurance.

T. C. MURPHY, M.D., '68,

Late Thirty-First Illinois Volunteers. Medal of Honor 177.

## MARRIAGES

VICTOR F. LONG, Laporte, Ind., Rush, 1914, to Pauline L. Hay, Union Mills, Ind., June 12, 1918.

FRANCES PULLEN CHAPMAN, Oak Park, Ill., Rush, 1907, was married to ADDISON EUGENE ELLIOTT of El Centro, Calif., Rush, 1908, January 11, in St. Cecilia's Chapel, at the Mission Inn.

WILLIAM ANTHONY COOLING, Rush, 1899, was married to Miss Nora Murphy, a nurse, both of Wilton, Iowa, at Des Moines, Dec. 27, 1918.

BENNET ROLAND PARKER, Rush, 1916, Chicago, first lieutenant, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, on duty with the American Expeditionary Forces in Nantes, France, was married in that city, January 27, to Miss Edith Helene Matthies.

MAJOR EVERETT LOGAN GOAR, M. C., U. S. Army, Rush, 1909, was married to Italia West, both of Houston, Texas, October 27.

## RETURNING FROM THE WAR

The address files of the association have been much upset by the entrance of alumni into military service. Will every Alumnus, who was in service, when he takes up civil practice again please send his address to DR. ELMER L. KENYON, 104 South Michigan Boulevard, even if it be the same address as before the war?

## There's the Rub

It is easy enough to be pleasant  
When life goes on like a song,  
But the man worth while is the man who can smile  
When the telephone rings and he answers it and says  
"Hello!" and the operator says, "What number?"  
and he says, "The bell rang," and she says, "No,  
it didn't."—*New York Evening Mail*.

# The Bulletin

of the

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

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Volume XIV

JULY, 1919

No. 4

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Editor, MORRIS FISHBEIN - - - 535 North Dearborn Street, CHICAGO

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# The Alumni Association of Rush Medical College

1748 WEST HARRISON STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### THE JOHN M. DODSON LECTURESHIP

The founding of the John M. Dodson Lectureship by the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College represents another material, constructive accomplishment by the Alumni Association for the magnificent old institution whose name it bears. The establishment of this educational feature in connection with the new Rush Postgraduate School of Medicine of the University of Chicago indicates a belief by the Alumni in the aims and high ideals of the new school. As described elsewhere in this issue the directors of the Alumni Association determined that this year's commencement banquet should be set aside wholly to honoring Dr. John M. Dodson, dean of students. No man has been more interested than Dr. Dodson in the advancement of medical education in this country, and probably no other man has carried his interest so far in the achievement of actual results. And it is only through this fundamental advance in education that medical science in this country has progressed in research, in operative surgery, in clinical investigation and in general practice. It was determined to call on the Alumni for a special fund and the Alumni responded loyally and royally. The directors therefore concluded to devote part of the fund to the purchase of a watch, suitably engraved, to be presented to Dr. Dodson at the annual banquet as a recognition of his thirty years' service to

the college. It was decided also to use the major part of the fund for the establishment of the John M. Dodson Lectureship, the income from the money only to be used. The lecture is to be on "medical education, medical history or any other subject related to the advance of medical science." The appointment of the lecturer and choice of subject are vested in a self-perpetuating committee of five appointed by the president of the association, Prof. James B. Herrick. Dr. Herrick appointed Dr. Ludvig Hektoen, chairman; Drs. George Coleman, Morris Fishbein, Elmer L. Kenyon and John E. Rhodes.

The Alumni Association honors the institution, it honors Dr. Dodson, a true alumnus of Rush College, and it is itself honored by this noteworthy action.

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#### THE ANNUAL BANQUET

This year the annual banquet was a great success in every way. In attendance it tested the capacity of the large Auditorium Hotel banquet hall; in enthusiasm and congeniality it shook the rafters of that meeting place, and, above all, in great respect and acclaim it honored the dean of students who, for three decades, had devoted himself to the college. Dr. William T. Belfield, an ever genial toastmaster, was presented by Dr. Frederick Speik of California, acting president of the Association in the absence of Dr. James B. Herrick. The representative of the Class of 1919 in a few well delivered phrases, neatly rounded and thoughtfully chosen, acknowledged the debt of the class to the faculty and college. Dr. Belfield read a delightfully touching and humorous letter to Dr. Dodson from Dr. Frank Billings, felicitating the Association on its dedication of these exercises to honoring of Dr. Dodson. The presentation address by Dr. Bevan and the response by Dr. Dodson we publish in this issue of *The Bulletin*. The addresses by Major Basil Harvey, the commencement speaker, and by Col. Dean D. Lewis, representative of the twenty-year class, we hope to publish in our next issue, thus making available to all the Alumni the addresses which are so worthy of a wide circulation. But more Alumni should try to attend these annual gatherings and witness and hear all the proceedings directly. The printed word cannot hope to convey the delightful reunions, the hearty congeniality, the touching tributes or the stirring emotions that are an integral part of these meetings.

## ADDRESSES IN CONNECTION WITH ALUMNI HONORS TO DR. JOHN M. DODSON

### PRESENTATION ADDRESS

ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN

*Mr. Toastmaster and Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I have two duties to perform tonight. The first a painful one, the second an operation which I can do without giving an anesthetic.

My first, my painful duty, is to tell you that Dr. Sippy is not very well—nothing alarming, but a sore throat and a temperature, so that he cannot be with us tonight, and at the last minute he drafted me to fill his place.

My second duty, therefore, is to attempt to fill his place and to act as the spokesman of the Alumni Association in honoring one of my best friends and one of your best friends and one of the best friends of Rush Medical College and one of her most conspicuous alumni. Rush College has had many great men in its faculty. It has trained and graduated many great men in medicine. It has, however, never graduated a man who has done more for medical education and more for Rush College than John M. Dodson. John M. Dodson has been a member of the faculty of Rush College for thirty years. These thirty years mark the period of the greatest development in medicine and in America a wonderful development in medical education.

During these years John M. Dodson has, with great sacrifice to his personal interest, devoted himself, heart and soul, to elevating the standards of medical education and to the interests of Rush College.

During these years Rush College has grown from a medical school in a crude western city to one of the great medical schools of the world, with standards and opportunities for medical training second to none. During these years the members of the faculty of Rush College, the ideals of the college, the example of the college, have been such that Rush College has done more toward elevating the standards of medical education in this country than has any other institution. Rush College has been a living force. It will remain a living force in medical education in this country and throughout the world. This splendid result has not been secured without struggle and sacrifice. It has been secured by high ideal, by courage and hard work. And none of the group of men who composed the faculty of Rush in the last thirty years has had

higher ideals or more courage or worked harder to secure those results than John M. Dodson.

It is in recognition for what John M. Dodson has done for American medical education that the Rush Medical Alumni desire to honor him tonight. The alumni have collected a fund to be known as the John M. Dodson Lectureship of the Rush Post-Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Chicago. The income of the fund is to be devoted to securing some prominent medical educator to deliver each year a lecture, or lectures, on medical education or any other topic relative to the advancement of medical science.

May the John Dodson lecture become as famous a feature in medicine as that of John Hunter.

In addition and as a personal gift and a token of their friendship and esteem, the Alumni present to Dr. Dodson this handsome watch. Dr. Dodson, the Alumni of Rush desire to pay a high tribute to you personally and to the great work you have done for medical education.

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#### REMARKS IN ACCEPTANCE OF THE TESTIMONIAL

JOHN M. DODSON

*Mr. Toastmaster, and My More than Kind Friends of the Alumni and Faculty:*

I do not know how to thank you for this beautiful gift.

One hesitates to use the phrase that "No words can express my gratitude," for they have seemed so trite when heard from the lips of others. When, however, one is himself the recipient of such a testimonial he realizes how profoundly true it is, that language seems inadequate to express the curious mingling of the emotions which possess one at such a time. With the conviction that one's accomplishment does not at all measure up to the estimate placed upon it by such friends, is mingled a gladness that they are so generous; with the recollection of many shortcomings, of scores of things left undone which should have been done, and of things done which should not have been done, is blended a feeling of thankfulness that one has been privileged to have even a small part in the great work of Rush Medical College and in the advance of medical education during this period of thirty years; sorrow over the loss of many co-workers and friends, who have gone to their great reward, is assuaged by the grateful memory of their friendship and of their distinguished service; the disappointment over the fact that one has been diverted from the line of activity which he had mapped out for himself is tempered by the thought that doubtless Providence has ordered his

destiny more wisely than he himself could have done, and has assigned him to the work for which he was best fitted.

I do thank you all very much for this beautiful watch, which will be an hourly reminder of your ever-to-be-treasured friendship. And nothing could have pleased me more in the way of a permanent memorial than the lectureship which you have so generously endowed and which is to bear my name. It comports perfectly with my idea of the proper function of the lecture in the scheme of medical education.

The long, set series of didactic discourses in the several branches of medicine was for many years regarded as the all-sufficient method of instruction. Happily, we no longer labor under that delusion. For such lectures we have substituted laboratory, practical and clinical courses in which the students, in small groups, are brought into direct, first-hand contact with the materials to be studied. To students so trained the occasional didactic presentation by an investigator who has been exploring new fields or studying new methods and processes, of the results of his own investigation is of great value. That the lectureship has been designated as one "on medical education" seems particularly apt, because of the great interest of the Rush faculty in medical pedagogics during the last twenty years, and because the term medical education is so comprehensive that it may properly include almost any topic relating to medicine in any of its several branches.

It may not be out of place briefly to recount the circumstances which led to my becoming a member of the instructional force of Rush Medical College just thirty years ago.

I did not set out in life to become a teacher of medicine and certainly did not aspire to a deanship. Graduating from Rush Medical College in 1882, I entered upon the practice of medicine in the little Wisconsin city of my birth with my father—one of the best family doctors and quite the best man I have ever known. It did not take me long, and I think it took him a much briefer period, to discover that I knew very little of practical medicine, and he suggested, during my first summer with him, that I had better take another "course of lectures," as the phrase was. The plan that I should go abroad was temporarily abandoned, and it was decided that I should go to an eastern school for the winter of 1882-3. Jefferson Medical College was chosen, because it offered a practical course in connection with each of the seven chairs, and was the only medical school in the United States at that time which did so. It had, moreover, a very distinguished faculty, including Samuel D. Gross, perhaps the greatest teacher and practitioner of surgery which this country has produced; his son, Samuel N., almost if not quite as brilliant; Da Costa, the prince of didactic and clinical teachers of medicine; Bartholow, in

materia medica; Chapman, as professor of physiology, and other equally able teachers of medicine. And so I became an alumnus of Jefferson as well as of Rush, but I assure you that I have never been weaned from Rush as my first and most cherished *alma mater*.

Returning to practice with my father, family circumstances led me in 1885 to remove to Madison Wis., where I practiced until the autumn of 1888, when I decided to make my permanent home in Milwaukee. As I was preparing to leave Madison, I was interviewed by the late Dr. Henry B. Favill, a fellow physician of Madison, the oldest and perhaps the closest friend of my life. We had been classmates and fraternity brothers at the University of Wisconsin, and classmates at Rush. The death that year of Dr. Moses Gunn, the professor of surgery in the faculty of Rush, had led to the promotion to that chair of Professor Parkes from the department of anatomy and to this latter chair Dr. Bevan, then living in Portland, Oregon, and a member of the faculty of Willamette University Medical College, had been invited. He had been, in his student days, a prosector for Professor Parkes. The resignation of Dr. Strong from the position of demonstrator of anatomy had resulted in the offer of that place to Dr. Favill, who had been a fellow prosector in anatomy with Dr. Bevan. Dr. Favill, recently named, had a lucrative practice in Madison and did not feel that he could at that time make the financial sacrifice which would result from his removal to Chicago. I think, too, that the work in anatomy did not strongly appeal to him, as he had no especial fondness for surgery, to which, in those days, the chair of anatomy was supposed to lead. He had therefore declined the appointment and came to me to suggest that I take the position as demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on osteology.

I told him that I did not know enough anatomy "to wad a gun," but he informed me that other demonstrators were quite as ignorant as I, when first appointed, and that one was expected to learn the subject as he went along. On Dr. Favill's recommendation the appointment was offered me, and I debated the question very carefully before deciding to accept. I had many friends in Milwaukee and was much attracted by the prospect of a general practice in that city. What finally decided me to come to Chicago and Rush Medical College was the conviction that the business of teaching would furnish the spur I needed to keep me more intensively at work in medicine. I had discovered that I was not one of those fortunate individuals who can readily and persistently concentrate on professional study and work, oblivious to outside attractions. Madison had many such attractions—a literary club made up largely of members of the university faculty with whom I spent many delightful hours reading Shake-

speare, Browning and other authors; a musical club, whist and skat clubs, and the out-of-door sports were very alluring. I felt that if I was ever to progress in a medical way I must have the compulsion of the daily necessity to prepare a lecture or a demonstration in laboratory or dissecting room or clinic. And so I came to Chicago, and in the spring term of 1889, just thirty years ago, gave my first lecture on osteology, prepared the few days before from Gray's Anatomy and Holden's Osteology, and took charge of the dissecting room with the assistance of Dr. Bouffleur and Dr. Herrick, who had been appointed first and second assistant demonstrators. I was woefully ignorant of anatomy, and I had never seen the bones of the skull disarticulated, except at long range. I am sure I should not have recognized the ethmoid bone if I had met it on the street. One of my first investments was in a disarticulated skull, to the study of which I devoted myself very diligently. Private quiz classes were then much in vogue and one winter I had five such classes, the fees from which were an exceedingly welcome addition to the modest salary of demonstrator.

Professor Bevan continued his practice in Portland for three or four years and was unable to return to Chicago until the fifth or sixth week of the winter session, and so I had the opportunity to give the first part of the regular course of lectures on anatomy.

I also quizzed the Cook County class—one year on the practice of medicine, another on Senn's Principles of Surgery, just published, and another winter on obstetrics.

For the session of 1892-93, Professor Locy of the Lake Forest University, with which Rush had at that time a nominal connection, undertook the lectures on physiology, but he found the long trip from Lake Forest, three or four times a week, too fatiguing and in December felt compelled to give up the course. I recall vividly the day that Professor Haines came to my downtown office, told me of Professor Locy's resignation and said the faculty had decided to ask me to complete the course and accept the chair of physiology.

Of course, I knew very little physiology, but I couldn't have known less about that subject than I knew about anatomy when I began the teaching of that branch, and so I was rather easily persuaded to become professor of physiology as well as demonstrator of anatomy, and this arrangement continued until 1898, when these branches were transferred to Professor Loeb, who held the chair of physiology at the University of Chicago, and Professor Barker, who was called from Baltimore to be professor of anatomy. I was transferred to the department of pediatrics, a subject in which I had become deeply interested.

How strange and absurd it all seems from the viewpoint of our present methods that the teaching of such vitally important sub-

jects should have been entrusted to men who had had no special preparation for the task and who never intended to devote themselves exclusively to these subjects! And yet this was the all but universal custom in the medical colleges of this country up to the beginning of this century. It was meager educational diet for the student, but a great schooling for the instructor.

The job of dean of students (at first junior dean) was wished on me by that most irresistible of persuasive men, the late President Harper, when the affiliation was effected between Rush and the university. We all expected that the great plans he had mapped out for the development of the medical school would be consummated within four or five years. To be a dean of such a school—one of the great institutions of the world—seemed very worth while, and I supposed that, with unlimited financial resources, an ample number of assistants would soon be provided to take care of the details and that the deans would be free to devote themselves to teaching and research, giving to the dean's office only the small amount of time necessary to outline and direct the larger plans and policies of the school. Could I have foreseen the long, long period of uncertain status, of oft-deferred hopes and unrealized ambitions which the college was to experience for twenty years, I am sure I should not have had the courage to undertake an administrative position.

All my life I have wanted to discover whether or not I had any aptitude or capacity for investigative work, for it seems to me no career is more fascinating or satisfying than that of research. Providence has ordained otherwise and doubtless more wisely.

One of the peculiar features of the job of dean is that he has very little to do with the successful student. He is concerned almost exclusively with the lame ducks—the unfortunate students who by reason of slothfulness, lack of ability or inadequate preparation, lag behind their fellows. I was never instructed as to the scope and character of the functions of the dean of students, but I naturally assumed that part of his business was to see that every student had a square deal. A friend of mine used to say that he was some day going to write a book on "The Prevalence of Human Nature in People." In these many years of association with teachers, medical and otherwise, I have been much impressed with the prevalence of human nature in faculty members. They, as well as students, are liable to error. And so it has fallen to my lot, not infrequently, to plead the cause of some backward student and to urge that he be given a further trial. Of course, these delinquents have not all made good, but a few of them have been splendidly successful, and one of my most satisfying experiences has been the demonstration that these at first unpromising students have proved so well worth saving.

Many of the lame ducks were obviously quite hopeless and were dropped from the rolls, either to abandon the study of medicine or to seek medical schools with easier standards. .

I recall an amusing incident in connection with a final examination in anatomy. An old fellow, hopelessly incapacitated for the study of medicine, came in late and took a seat on the upper row of the amphitheater. After the questions had been given out and the students had begun writing, I proceeded to the upper part of the amphitheater, where I could look down over the class and took a seat near this elderly student. Before long he left the room, without handing in a paper, and, stamping into the college office in a towering rage, abused me roundly to Mr. Gould, the college clerk. "— — a man," said he, "who will give such a set of questions as that and then come and sit down right next to a fellow. What chance has a man got to pass such an examination?" He left us soon after and graduated the next year from a school in Louisville, which was not infrequently, in those years, a haven of refuge for our plucked candidates.

At another time I was assisting Dr. Herrick in conducting a final examination in medicine for Professor Lyman. I chanced to notice that the left hand of one of the examinees was holding the paper on his writing board in a peculiar, constrained position. Making my way quietly along the row back of him, I noted that as I approached his seat the left hand flattened out, palm down, and feeling certain that something was concealed under it, I reached over his shoulder and dove my thumb and finger underneath his hand to find concealed there an accordeon pony, at least five feet long and about two inches wide. It was quite the most elaborate and comprehensive pony I have ever seen, and contained a summary of a whole textbook on the practice of medicine, outlined in printed headlines, subheads and sub-subheads, so that, while so compact that it could easily be compressed in the closed palm of one hand, by a little manipulation with thumb and finger it could be opened to any topic on which the possessor sought information. It must have taken hours and days to prepare—time enough, really, to have committed a fair-sized textbook to memory. He, too, failed of graduation and soon after became an alumnus of the Louisville school.

The dean's correspondence has its humorous features, and some of the letters received are exceedingly funny. We have quie a collection of *freak* letters which I wish it were possible to read to you, but lack of time forbids.

One considerable group of letters, some of them pathetic as well as amusing, are from people who seek to sell their earthly tenements to be surrendered to the college for dissection when they die for a consideration to be paid in advance—that is, *now*.

Another lot of letters are those from students or graduates of osteopathic colleges, inquiring how much credit they will receive in Rush for work done in such schools. The satisfying reply to these letters runs uniformly about as follows: "In reply to yours of blank date we mail you circular information, on pages 31 to 34 of which you will find detailed information about the requirements for admission to Rush Medical College. Briefly these comprise the completion of a four years' course in high school plus at least two years of attendance and work in a recognized college or university, including a specified amount of physics, chemistry, biology, Latin and a modern language. If you are able to comply with these requirements fully, you may be admitted to the freshman class and allowed to complete the four (now five) years of work required in Rush Medical College for the degree of M.D., the same as if you had never wasted time in a school of so-called osteopathy." The comeback from some of these inquiring osteopaths has been vigorous, not to say vituperative. The college has even been threatened that a mandamus suit would be instituted to compel the faculty to grant advanced standing for osteopathic study, but, as yet, no such action has ever materialized.

Of letters seeking information about a possible course of correspondence study leading to a medical degree there have been not a few, often from individuals who assured us that they were born doctors and who evidently desired and felt that they needed only some such course of study, and certificate therefor, as would enable them to get by with a state board of medical examiners.

It has been a rare privilege to be associated with the splendid group of men of the Rush faculty the first generation of whom have gone to their reward. When I entered Rush Medical College as a student in the autumn of 1880 all of the men who had been prominent in the faculty since its foundation in 1839 were living with the exception of three—Professor Brainerd, the founder, who died of cholera in 1867, and Professors Blainey and Freer, who died a few years before my student days. Some of the prominent men in the faculty still living had resigned, among them the distinguished Dr. Austin Flint, for many years the leading teacher of the practice of medicine in this country, who was a member of the Rush faculty for only a year. There was also Dr. N. S. Davis, and the small group of men associated with him, who had withdrawn from Rush College to found the Chicago Medical College, now the medical department of the Northwestern University, with higher entrance requirements and a graded curriculum not then provided in the other medical schools of America. All honor to them for their determined movement for higher standards in these early days. It is an imperishable glory in the history of that school.

Professor Moses Gunn died in 1888, as has been mentioned. With these few exceptions there had been no break in the ranks of the faculty. But the teachers of this first generation were drawing to the close of their long lives of useful activity and deaths among them soon became frequent. In 1889, during my first year in the faculty, came the death of Dr. James A. Ross, professor of diseases of the chest, throat and nose, a man of great business acumen, than whom perhaps no man ever did more to advance the interests of the school. He it was who secured the location of the Cook County Hospital on its present site, of Rush College in its immediate proximity, and who later founded the Presbyterian Hospital. Within a few months there followed Prof. William H. Byford, one of the fathers of American gynecology, and in 1890, Dr. J. Adam Allen, professor of medicine, long president of the faculty and revered by the older graduates as "Uncle Allen." A year later came the death of Prof. Charles T. Parkes, once professor of anatomy and then the successor of Professor Gunn in the chair of surgery, and within a few months that of Dr. Suydam Knox, professor of obstetrics. In 1895, Dr. D. D. Bishop was cut off at the threshold of a promising career in histology and pathology, the teaching of which branches he had entered upon with his classmate, Dr. Le Count. After an interval of a few years came another series of vacancies by death—Dr. John B. Hamilton, professor of clinical surgery in 1899, of Dr. Edward L. Holmes, one of the pioneers in ophthalmology in this country, founder of the Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, president of the college, and one of its most devoted servants—a man of rare culture and of the highest ideals; of Dr. James H. Etheridge, professor of gynecology and secretary of the college, in 1901.

I recall, too, the untimely death in 1902 of Edward Dickerman, who was rapidly attaining distinction in otology. Dr. Ephraim Ingals, professor of *materia medica* and *therapeutics* in the earlier days, and later a trustee and generously helpful friend of the institution, died in 1900, or 1901. Prof. Henry M. Lyman of the department of medicine, and vice president of the college, died in 1904. Dr. De Laskie Miller, brilliant teacher of obstetrics in my student days, and later a trustee, died in 1903, and Prof. Christian Fenger, one of the truly great men of his time, pioneer teacher of pathology in Chicago and the middle West, died in March, 1902. He was one of the three or four teachers of medicine and surgery in this region who have ever created a "school" of followers in the older sense of that word. Prof. Nicholas Senn, brilliant surgeon, great teacher, and the founder of experimental surgery in this country, died in 1908, as did also Dr. Hugh Montgomery of the department of dermatology. In 1910 came the deaths of Dr. Brower, professor of

nervous and mental diseases; Professor Hotz, who had succeeded Dr. Holmes in the chair of ophthalmology, and of Professor Hyde, masterly teacher of dermatology. Dr. Favill, who had been Ingals' professor of therapeutics, and Dr. Cotton, teacher of diseases of children, passed away in 1916, and finally Professor Ingals of the department of laryngology, the longest in the college service of any man ever connected with the faculty. He rendered the college invaluable service as comptroller during a series of very trying years, and went to his reward a little over a year ago.

What a rare privilege and honor it has been to be associated with this long line of truly great men! No one knowing them, as well as of many others, of which lack of time forbids mention, and of their devoted, effective service to Rush Medical College and to medical education, would be in any doubt as to why our medical *alma mater* has always stood in the first rank of the medical schools of this country, and has graduated the thousands of splendid practitioners of whom we are so proud.

And so I find myself at the end of these thirty years of work in the college faculty one of only five survivors of the faculty of 1889—Professor Haines, most beloved of all by the sons of Rush, and Drs. Bevan, Graham and Belfield.

It was the splendid work of these earlier men of the faculty which prepared Rush Medical College for its golden age of advancement and usefulness; that is, the period of the last twenty-one years since its affiliation with the University of Chicago. That period has been almost exactly contemporaneous with that of the remarkable development of medical education in this country. The close of the last century found the conditions and methods of medical education not materially different from those which obtained in the student days of Benjamin Rush, 150 years earlier. Substantially all of the progress, greater in extent, probably, than in other lines of education, is encompassed in these last two decades.

In that advance Rush has played a conspicuous and a highly creditable part. A distinguished physician of a western city, himself a medical teacher of many years' experience, has said that, in his opinion, Rush Medical College has had a larger influence and has been a more potent factor in this advance than any other two schools.

Under the masterly leadership of that greatest of university presidents which our country has produced, the late President Harper, the faculty set themselves to the task of educating themselves in medical pedagogics, of proving that they had no traditions or customs which would not promptly and cheerfully be sacrificed in the interests of higher medical education, and of demonstrating that Rush Medical College was worthy of full membership in the University of Chicago. In the death of President Harper in 1906 Rush College and the cause of medical edu-

cation in the United States suffered a loss which can never be adequately measured. Fortunately, the college had secured in the person of our dean of the faculty, Dr. Frank Billings, another masterly leader. His accession to the faculty in 1898 has proven to be far and away the greatest endowment with which this or any other college could have been blessed. Under his splendid direction the college has gone ahead with as fine a spirit and as perfect team work as ever existed among a similar body of men. The long period of uncertainty as to what the future held in store for the college has been at times a trying one, but as I look back now over the last twenty years, I am convinced that under no other conditions could such a splendid body of men been welded together into such a devoted, effective faculty. It has been the conviction of each member of the group that he must do his part, as earnestly and faithfully as he knew how, forgetful of all personal and selfish considerations, that has made the result possible. Money cannot buy such a spirit or such service as this.

These years have been crowded with yearly, almost monthly, incidents of interest and importance, but I must not permit myself to lapse into further reminiscence or I should keep you here indefinitely.

And, finally, what a record to be proud of has the college made in the great war now happily ended! Ninety members of the faculty have worn the uniform, many of them overseas, and fifty-seven others have rendered arduous and indispensable service on the draft boards and in other ways. Of the hundreds of Rush alumni who have been in the service, our toastmaster is to speak, so I need only to say that their response to the call of the nation has been one of which we are all proud.

We have all had our part in this terrific conflict, whether as commissioned, recognized officials or as private citizens, for this war, unlike any other in history, was a war of *all* of the nation and not alone of those men on the fighting line. I think that thought has nowhere been more beautifully expressed than in that wonderful poem by Owen Seaman, found on his body after he was slain in battle.

“Ye that have faith to look with fearless eyes  
    Beyond the tragedy of a world at strife,  
And know that from the dark and night shall rise  
    The dawn of ampler life,  
Rejoice, whatever anguish rend your heart,  
    That God has given you the priceless boon  
To live in these great times and have your part  
    In freedom’s crowning hour;  
To tell your sons, when they shall see the light,  
    High in the heavens, their heritage to take,  
‘I saw the powers of darkness take their flight;  
    I saw the morning break.’ ”

We have seen "the powers of darkness take their flight"; we, too, have seen "the morning break," not only in the world's peace and happiness, but as well in medical science and education. God grant that the future of our beloved *alma mater* may fulfil the great hopes which we entertain for it and be in every way worthy of the splendid foundations which have been laid in these eighty years since its birth.

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## ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

*The Amphitheater, Rush Medical College, June 6, 1919*

**Dr. Frederick A. Speik, Los Angeles, Presiding**

In the absence of the President, Dr. James B. Herrick, First Vice President Frederick A. Speik, Los Angeles, was in the chair.

The annual report of the last meeting was read and adopted.

The Treasurer's report was next read and adopted and ordered published in THE BULLETIN.

A special vote of thanks was voted the Treasurer, Dr. Kenyon, for his able and highly gratifying report.

The Secretary's report was read and accepted and will be published in THE BULLETIN.

The Editor reported orally on the work of THE BULLETIN the previous year, suggesting that the work of the editorial staff speaks for itself all during the year, a fact of which we are all well aware and which we too little appreciate. The oral report of Dr. Ritter of the Alumni Relations Committee was generally discussed, but no special action taken. Dr. Currens of the class of '78 spoke of the many alumni meetings held in Wisconsin.

The necrologist's report was presented by Dr. Stoll and aroused considerable comment, as it announced the sad passing of RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE itself.

The entertainment committee represented by Dr. McEwen, made an oral report on the program for the evening.

The following officers were elected:

President.....	Dean D. Lewis, '99, Chicago
First Vice President.....	Robert H. Herbst, '00, Chicago
Second Vice President.....	Robert L. Nourse, '89, Boise, Idaho
Third Vice President .....	John R. Currens, '78, Two Rivers, Wis.
Necrologist.....	John J. Stoll, '85, Chicago
Treasurer (for three years).....	Elmer L. Kenyon, '96, Chicago
Secretary (for three years).....	Charles A. Parker, '91, Chicago
Directors (for three years)	George Coleman, '13, Chicago; B. M. Linnell, '93, Chicago.

CHARLES A. PARKER, Secretary.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Dr. Charles A. Parker

No previous year has equaled the one just passed in the special activities and brilliant achievements of our Alumni.

Up to the present we know of 904 of our Alumni who have donned the uniform and participated in the active service of our government in its medical work. Of these, nine have given their lives in their patriotic endeavor. These figures do not include the large number who rendered equally important and arduous service at home on registration and advisory boards and in many other capacities. Nor should be overlooked the many others who, from some cause or other were ineligible for direct service, yet served the people at home and carried on and conserved the work of their professional brothers during their absence. It is a record of which we may well be proud and exultant.

Fortunately, most of them are returning to their homes and practices with the most enviable satisfaction of having bountifully contributed to their country's fame and honor.

Their praises will ever rise from grateful hearts wherever on this earth there are soldiers whose sufferings they have assuaged or parents who have sacrificed.

The pleasantest function of our association has been the recent attempt at an expression of the love and esteem felt for the most devoted and tireless servant and friend known to the younger alumni of the college, Prof. John M. Dodson. Responses to the announcement of an opportunity to do something for Dr. Dodson were as numerous as they were spontaneous, and in a short time the committee had in hand net cash of almost \$1,000.

Part of this has already been used for the purchase of an intimate personal token, of which you will hear more at the banquet this evening. The rest, in accordance with the judgment of the committee, is to be used to establish a lectureship to be known as the John M. Dodson Lectureship of the Rush Postgraduate School of Medicine, the income of which shall be devoted to the presentation of a lecture on medical education, medical history or any other topic related to the advance of medical science, the appointment of lecturer and choice of subject to be vested in a self-perpetuating committee of five to be appointed by the present president of the Alumni Association and confirmed by the directors.

This will be a permanent memorial to one more of our faithful members.

Again, we give public expression to our appreciation of the very important service the Treasurer's office has rendered the Association this last year, as shown in the magnificent report presented to us today.

Perhaps no less praise should be given the editorial department, where all are contented to let the Editor do all the work. The work of the different committees has been ably carried on by those composing them, with especial mention of the entertainment committee whose program we are to enjoy tonight.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, JUNE 7, 1918, TO JUNE 1, 1919

Elmer L. Kenyon, M.D., Treasurer

At the close of the fiscal year the membership in the Association numbers 1,728. In 1917-1918 this total was 1,726; in 1916-1917, 1,652, and in 1915-1916, 927. The following table will show the comparative membership during a period of eight years:

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Members through payment of annual dues	480	552	300	760	782	1,483	1,556	1,561
Life members .....	...	...	77	127	145	169	170	167
Total full paid membership .....	480	552	457	887	927	1,652	1,726	1,728
Contributors to endowment fund of less than life membership.....	...	...	32	64	92	95	94	92
Total contributors to the Association .....	480	552	489	951	1,019	1,747	1,820	1,820

Now that the war is no longer obstructing progress, this total should increase steadily.

The activity of the Association is dependent in large measure on the maintenance of correct address files. The engagement of hundreds of alumni in the war has served to greatly upset these files. The treasurer would very greatly appreciate information of the permanent address of alumni returning from military service, regardless of whether they return to their prewar addresses or locate elsewhere.

The financial status of the Association continues prosperous. The active funds for the year (excluding the permanent endowment funds and the Dodson Testimonial Funds) total \$4,400.22. This is made up of, balance from previous year, \$1,991.99; dues of current year \$1,144.05; advanced dues for 1919-1920, \$629.63; income from Endowment Fund, \$320; advertising, interest and miscellaneous, \$314.55. Receipts for the year have been slightly greater than for the year preceding, which for a war year constitutes a hopeful showing.

Expenditures, excluding the Dodson Fund, have amounted to \$1,360.16. The amount would be larger if THE BULLETIN had been published four instead of three times. The active surplus funds of the Association have been increased during the year by \$1,048.07, and the year closes with \$3,040.06 active funds on hand, exclusive of the Endowment Fund and the Dodson Testimonial Fund.

Essentially without solicitation, the Endowment Fund has been increased during the year by \$102.36. The total is now \$8,747.81. The plan of this fund is so simple, so logical, so economical, that it carries within its own conception the reason for its popularity. The fact that an alumnus may solve all financial burdens of membership in the Association for life on payment of \$30, should be the sufficient argument for a progressive increase in the number of life members. The Treasurer would recommend, in the interest both of the individual alumnus and that of the Association, the inauguration of a systematic campaign to increase the number of life members.

The John M. Dodson Testimonial Fund had on June 1 reached the amount of \$1,048.48, or, excluding expenses of \$213, a net sum of \$835.48. This sum will undoubtedly be considerably augmented.

On the wise expenditure of the funds of the Association depends largely its success and usefulness. During the past year a committee on such expenditure, of which the Treasurer of the Association is chairman, has had under consideration this important subject. This committee was instructed by the Board of Directors to give the matter of expenditure of surplus funds consideration only in connection with the possible creation of an Alumni Memorial to Rush Medical College. The whole subject is still under consideration. This matter is so important that a way should be found to extend its discussion actively throughout the membership of the Association.

Each year word comes to the Treasurer of the continued interest of one or more alumni in the Association, who, either from advanced age or prolonged ill health or other misfortune, finds membership in the Association a financial burden. This fact constitutes an argument in favor of the Endowment Fund, and should be a suggestion to alumni to become life members. But it seems to the Treasurer desirable that the Association should authorize by resolution action on this matter by the Board of Directors. All alumni of fifty years' standing, and also any others who at the discretion of the Board of Directors are in need of such consideration, might be made permanent members of the Association without payment of dues.

A detailed financial statement of the finances of the Association is appended:

#### RECEIPTS

Cash on hand June 7, 1918 (Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co.)	\$ 871.32
Advanced Dues Fund, 1918-1919 (Peoples Trust and Sav. Bank).\$ 581.73	
Advanced Dues Fund from previous years, unexpended (Peoples Trust & Savings Bank).....	538.94
	1,120.67
Dues for 1918-1919 .....	\$1,144.05
Advanced dues 1919-1920 .....	629.63
Interest on Advanced Dues Fund.....	14.05
Income from Endowment Fund.....	320.00
	2,107.73
Advertising .....	300.00
Dr. Haines' picture .....	0.50
	300.50
Dr. J. M. Dodson's Memorial Fund.....	1,048.48
	\$5,448.70

#### EXPENDITURES

Bulletin .....	\$ 566.32
Clerical and miscellaneous expense.....	248.87
Printing and stationery .....	209.15
Postage .....	310.03
Addressograph expenses .....	17.24
Temple Art Galleries .....	8.55
Dr. J. M. Dodson's Memorial Fund.....	213.00
Cash on hand Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	2,111.19
Cash on hand Peoples Trust & Savings Bank.....	1,764.35
	\$5,448.70

#### ENDOWMENT FUND

Investments, June 7, 1918.....	\$8,499.78
Balance in Bank, June 7, 1918.....	145.67
	\$8,645.45

#### RECEIPTS

Contributions .....	\$ 97.85
Interest on bank account.....	4.51
Income from investments .....	320.00
	\$ 422.36

## WITHDRAWALS

Transferred to General Fund.....	\$ 320.00
	\$ 102.36
Total of Fund .....	\$8,747.81
Investments .....	<u>8,499.78</u>
Balance in bank .....	\$ 248.03
DR. JOHN M. DODSON TESTIMONIAL FUND	
Receipts to June 1, 1919.....	\$1,048.48
Expenses.....	<u>213.00</u>
Balance .....	\$ 835.48
	JUNE 1, 1919.

*To the Directors of the Alumni Association of Rush Medical College.*

GENTLEMEN:—I have audited the books of your Association for the year ending June 1, 1919, and have found the same to be correct. I have also checked the bank accounts and the balances shown by the various bank books agree with the balances in your books.

EDWARD M. FULCHER, Accountant.

## REPORT OF THE NECROLOGIST

Dr. J. J. Stoll

Born on Clark Street, in Chicago, Ill., with no permanent home in sight, partly reared in under the sidewalk and finally located on the west side, Rush Medical College struggled along in this commonwealth and made for itself a rightly honored name among the foremost ranks of institutions which taught the alleviation of human suffering. The work was one continuous humane service, perpetuated by the brotherly comradeship which always existed between the teachers of Old Rush and her scores of students. Among all of the great things which attracted the eyes of the nation's young men Chicago ward, by no means the least was the possibility of acquiring a good medical education and going out into the world as a Rush Light.

Rush kept pace right up to the front ranks with all other progress which was made in this keenly progressive country, and thus she became a very attractive morsel for a body which has absorbed without obliterating.

The late far-seeing Nicholas Senn warned against the attempt to transfer the spirit of Old Rush from the medical center of the Continent to any other location. In these times of trial and tribulation, when this entire nation has sprung to the front rank of world powers and when true patriotism should solidify our veneration for all things which bind us to the founders of this great republic, do we stand by the signers of the Declaration of Independence, to be ruthlessly wiped from the escutcheon of Old Rush Medical College?

It displays a sad lack of consideration for the sacredness of New World traditions when an institution of learning like the University of Chicago pays no respect to the name of a Constitutional Patriot, and totally ignores his standing as one of our forefathers.

If tombstone we must erect let it be a replica of the old Rush Building made out of Diamond Dust and have it draped with a copy of the Declaration of Independence so mutilated as to destroy the signature of Benjamin Rush.

1859

**Armstrong, Leroy**, died at Boscobel, Wis., Feb. 4, 1919, aged 84; once president Wisconsin State Medical Society; surgeon of the Sixth, Eighth and Forty-Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry (Iron Brigade), Civil War; for fifty years clerk of local board of education.

1864

**West, John M.**, died at Red Bluff, Calif., Feb. 10, 1919, aged 82.

**McDonald, Peter Sylvester**, died at Chicago, Jan. 20, 1919, aged 82; for several years Professor Anatomy in Northwestern University, Woman's Medical School.

**Babcock, Lyman F.**, Deadwood, S. Dak., died May 30, 1918, at Yankton State Hospital, aged 79; formerly member A. M. A.

1865

**Brunk, Charles H.**, Windsor, Ill., died Jan. 4, 1919, aged 93.

**Baird, William C.**, Bogard, Mo., died April 24, 1919, aged 79; Missouri State Medical Association.

1867

**Mussman, John**, died at Chicago, Aug. 12, 1918, aged 79, of carcinoma; veteran of the Civil War.

1868

**Leonard, Raymond Lockwood**, died at Chicago, Oct. 19, 1918, aged 68, of carcinoma of the bladder; A. M. A.

**Pitts, William S.**, died in New York City, Sept. 26, 1918, aged 88.

**Barr, James**, died at Los Angeles, Aug. 24, 1918, aged 82.

1869

**Webster, Basil M.**, died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, March 6, 1919, aged 71.

**Brady, Thompson R.**, died at Wabash, Ind., March 10, 1919, aged 75.

**Holgate, James R.**, died at Wyoming, Ill., June 16, 1918, aged 77.

1870

**Phillips, Benjamin Troop**, died at Menominee, Mich., Nov. 29, 1918, aged 78; member Michigan State Medical Society; in 1892 president Wisconsin State Medical Society; Civil War veteran; chief surgeon Lumberman's Provident Hospital and St. Joseph's Hospital; one of the founders and for a time professor of surgical anatomy and operative surgery on the cadaver in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, Wis.

1871

**Mitchell, Robert Jarvis**, died at Girard, Ill., Sept. 8, 1918, aged 74; A. M. A.; charter member Missouri County Medical Society; for ten years member Girard Board of Education.

1872

**Richardson, Albert N.**, died March 24, 1919, at Chicago; for eighteen years a quarantine physician in the health department.

**Leonard, Raymond Lockwood**, Chicago, died Oct. 19, 1918, aged 68, of carcinoma of the bladder; A. M. A.

1873

**Weston, Edward B.**, died at Chicago, Sept. 14, 1918, aged 72.

**Winter, Abbott Henry**, Saybrook, Ill., died May 21, 1918, aged 74; veteran of the Civil War; A. M. A.

1874

**Hendryx, Wilbur Alson**, New York City, died at Allentown, Pa., Sept. 20, 1918; aged 69; formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich.; lieutenant-colonel Michigan National Guard; donor of bacteriologic laboratory to Medical College of Southern California at Los Angeles; inventor of cyanid process of separating ore.

1875

**Farron, George W.**, died at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 14, 1918, aged 76; A. M. A.

**Nowlen, Albert James**, died at Morrison, Ill., Feb. 12, 1919, aged 66; local surgeon Chicago North-Western R. R.; county physician Whiteside County.

1876

**May, Jacob**, died at Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 23, 1919, aged 68; member Connecticut State Medical Society.

**Florentine, Frank B.**, died at Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 31, 1919, from diabetes, aged 68; surgeon and gynecologist to St. Mary's Hospital and Saginaw General Hospital and Women's Hospital, Saginaw, Mich.

**Andrews, Wells**, died at Chicago, July 2, 1918, aged 64.

1878

**McClelland, Alexander Robert**, died at Yorkville, Ill., Nov. 29, 1918, aged 64, of cerebral hemorrhage.

**Kelly, Elijah Stephens**, died at Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 6, 1919, aged 72, of influenza; formerly member Minnesota State Medical Society; four years health commissioner of Minneapolis; one term police surgeon and once physician of Hennepin County.

1880

**Wall, Harmon Jackson**, died at Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 14, 1918, from pneumonia, aged 74; member Wisconsin State Medical Society; veteran of the Civil War; practiced at Richland Center, Wis.

**Miller, Robert Edward**, died at Chicago, May 2, 1919, aged 72, of angina pectoris.

1881

**Guthrie, William Elton**, died April 6, 1919, from malignant disease; local surgeon at Bloomingotn, Ill., for the Chicago & Alton and Lake Erie & Western railroads; one president Illinois State Medical Society.

**Whitley, Francis Edwin**, Webster City, Iowa, died July 25, 1918, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, aged 61; A. M. A.

**Knappenberger, Henry**, died at Macomb, Ill., July 1, 1918, aged 67, of gallbladder disease; A. M. A. and McDonough Co. Medical Society.

1883

**McCleary, David Andrew**, died at his home at Camden, Ind., March 28, 1919, aged 62.

**Pearson, Andrew**, Wakefield, Kan., died July 14, 1918, aged 58; resident physician Chiloco Indian Reservation.

**Whiting, Marcus**, of Bruce, Wis., died May 22, 1918, aged 57; formerly A. M. A. and for years a practitioner of Peoria, Ill.

**Claybaugh, Joseph P.**, Castle Rock, Wash., died April 25, 1919, aged 65.

1884

**Lewis, Francis William**, died at Anoka, Neb., Nov. 22, 1918, aged 57, of pneumonia.

1885

**Bigam, Earl**, Grand Rapids, Mich., died July 5, 1918, aged 60; A. M. A. and Kent County Medical Society.

## 1886

**Stealy, Allison R.**, died at Charlotte, Mich., Jan. 9, 1919, aged 62; formerly president, secretary and treasurer of Eaton County Medical Society; health officer and member local board of education of Charlotte.

**Ryan, Patrick Edward**, died at St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 31, 1918, from heart disease, aged 54.

**Rogers, James Farnsworth**, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Aug. 31, 1918, aged 61.

## 1887

**Falge, Louis**, Manitowoc, Wis., died Aug. 4, 1918, aged 56; A. M. A.

## 1888

**Vaughan, Phillips Carey**, died at Chicago, Oct. 25, 1918, aged 51, from pneumonia; medical director of the Ideal Sick Benefit and Accident Association.

## 1889

**Streeter, Merton Reynolds**, Oshkosh, Wis., died May 28, 1918, aged 52, of nephritis.

## 1891

**Hauck, Samuel Light**, died at Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1919, aged 49, of cerebral hemorrhage; for twenty-seven years in the volunteer relief department of the Burlington System; in the sanitary department Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago; chief surgeon American Commercial Travelers' Association.

## 1895

**Paine, Charles Walter**, died at New Holland, Ill., Oct. 13, 1918, aged 52, of influenzal pneumonia.

**MacNab, Donald Malcolm**, died at Chicago, Nov. 27, 1918, aged 47; at one time member Illinois State Medical Society and Physicians' Club, Chicago.

**Dwyer, Harold R.**, died at the Contagious Diseases Hospital, Oct. 20, 1918, aged 49, of diphtheria; Illinois State Medical Society, health department offices sixteen years; high physician Illinois United Order of Foresters.

## 1896

**Stowe, Herbert Marion**, died Oct. 21, 1918, Chicago, aged 44; A. M. A.; assistant professor of Northwestern University Medical School; assistant obstetrician Provident Hospital; attending obstetrician Chicago Lying-In Hospital; staff of Cook County and Mercy hospitals.

## 1897

**Freeman, Dwight John**, died at Topeka, Kan., Jan. 26, 1919, from pneumonia following influenza; chief surgeon Achison, Topeka and Santa Fe Hospital.

**Brugge, James Henry**, died at Grass Range, Mont., Oct. 20, 1918, aged 42; A. M. A.

**Kearney, Joseph Mark**, died at Chicago, April 15, 1919, aged 44, of pneumonia; formerly assistant Elgin State Hospital.

**Gould, Webster Charles**, died at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1, 1918, aged 45, formerly of Fairdale, Ill.

**Rogers, Roy Francis**, died at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 21, 1918, aged 42; member Illinois Medical Society, Aesculapian Society of the Wabash Valley; on staff St. John's Hospital, Springfield.

1897

**Durkee, Alvaro C.**, Pontiac, Ill., died July 23, 1918, aged 47, of uremia; A. M. A.

1903

**Ury, John Busby**, M. C., U. S. Army, Defiance, Ohio, died at Fort Oglethorpe, Chickamauga Park, Ga., Dec. 8, 1918, aged 40, of influenzal pneumonia.

1904

**Joffe, William**, died at his home in Chicago from pneumonia, Oct. 21, 1918, aged 38.

**Buckley, Edward J.**, Oak Park, Ill., died at Lombard, Sept. 24, 1918, aged 40.

1905

**Berg, Sigurd Anton**, died at Granite Falls, Minn., Oct. 11, 1918, aged 38, of influenzal pneumonia.

1907

**Kauffman, Jesse Robinson**, died at Blue Island, Ills., Oct. 28, aged 34, of influenzal pneumonia; assistant professor of surgery, Loyola University, Chicago.

1909

**Thorpe, Lasher Harvey**, Captain, M. C., U. S. Army, Los Angeles, Calif., died at sea, Nov. 4, 1918, of influenzal pneumonia.

**Shaffner, Lieut. Philip Frank**, Chicago, died at Fort Riley, Kan., Oct. 21, 1918, of appendicitis; A. M. A.; specialist on dermatology.

1910

**Reese, Lafayette**, died at Afton, Wyo., Oct. 15, 1918, aged 38; Utah State Medical Society.

1911

**Uhl, Earl Lawrence**, died at Baldwin, Kan., Feb. 10, 1919, aged 33; ear, nose and throat specialist.

**Blomenkamp, John Henry**, died at Barada, Kan., Nov. 26, 1918, aged 32.

**Allen, Mosher Edward**, died at Los Angeles, Oct. 21, 1918, aged 33, of influenzal pneumonia; assistant professor obstetrics, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Los Angeles.

**DeBoth, Ed Raymond**, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. P. H. S., died at Green Bay, Wis., Oct. 6, 1918, aged 32, of influenzal pneumonia; Wisconsin State Medical Society.

1913

**Blake, Charles Robert**, died at Dillon, Mont., Oct. 30, 1918, aged 33, of influenzal pneumonia; Montana Medical Association.

**Martin, Maximilian Loyal**, died at Newkirk, Okla., Oct. 19, 1918, aged 31, of influenzal pneumonia.

**Mathers, George Shrader**, Captain, M. C., U. S. Army, Chicago; Rush Medical College, 1913; a son of Dr. William R. Mathers, Prosper, Texas; a Fellow of the American Medical Association; died in Baltimore, October 5, of pneumonia; aged 31. Captain Mathers was a member of the staff of the John McCormick Institute for Infectious Diseases, where he had done notable work in isolating the streptococcus in the nervous system in poliomyelitis, in studying the streptococci involved in acute epidemic

respiratory infections in man and in studying a remarkable streptococcus epidemic in horses; also in an extensive study of meningitis in one of the military establishments. He entered the service as a lieutenant in March, 1918, and was stationed at Washington, D. C., at Newport News, Va., and finally as director of the laboratory in the base hospital at Camp Meade, Md. It was while working on material in connection with the present epidemic of influenza and the secondary pneumonia that Captain Mathers became a victim of the disease.



CAPT. GEORGE S. MATHERS

1914

**Priem, Harry William**, died Oct. 9, 1918, aged 30, Chicago, of influenzal pneumonia; A. M. A.

1916

**Gilroy, Earl William**, Lieut., M. C., U. S. Army, died at Minneapolis, Dec. 30, 1918, of influenzal pneumonia, aged 25; at time of discharge, Dec. 8, 1918, head of the department of pathology at base hospital at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

**Martin, Lieutenant Harry Paul**, died at Camp Custer, Oct. 13, 1918, aged 38, of pneumonia; A. M. A.; 14th Sanitary Train, 256th Field Hospital.

## The Class of

1919

## Rush Medical College

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**GROOM, HORACE ENSIGN**, Sharpsburg, Iowa. High School, Britt, Iowa; Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, A.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Married. President of class Sophomore year, 1916-17. Assistant Ear Dispensary. Johnny Bunny is not very choice about his language in the presence of ladies.

**CALDWELL, GEORGE THOMAS**, Columbus, Ohio. Otterbein University; Ohio State University and University of Chicago, A.B., M.A., Ph.D. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Single. Alpha Omega Alpha. He's finally engaged.

**WILLIAMS, JAMES LISLE**, Chetopa, Kans. State Normal School, Kansas; University of Kansas, B.S., A.B., A.M. Phi Chi, Sigma Xi. Intern, St. Luke's Hospital. Single. Secretary Junior class, 1918. Assistant Pathologist, St. Luke's Hospital. Sigma Xi. Pinky is a boy who will certainly make good.

**PEARSALL, CLIFFORD J.**, Evansville, Wis. Evansville High School; Beloit College, B.S. Phi Kappa Psi, Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Single. Army. Assistant in Pathology. Duke the Second.

**PETERS, ALBERT GROVER**, Gibson City, Ill. Bradley Polytechnic Institute; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu, Phi Kappa Sigma. Intern, Washington Blvd. Hospital. Single. Al. Hammond's intern.

**CANILLE, JOSE GONZALEZ**, Baluwag, Bulakan, Philippines. Manila High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Single. No wonder he can sing, he has canary legs.

**HAVEN, PHILO T.**, Banner, Mont. St. Paul Central High School; University of Chicago, B.S. Intern, St. Louis City Hospital. Single. Class historian. They say he is a regular "broncho buster."



F.J. POSTA, S.B.



C.H. JENSON, S.B.



S.H. HAYNES



J.C. ELDER, S.B.



H.F. FREIDELL

**PSOTA, FRANK J.**, Chicago, Ill. Lewis Institute; University of Chicago, B.S. Married. We wonder if he really is married, for one woman vamps him continuously.

**NAYLOR, EUGENE FAY**, Springfield, Ill. Murphysboro Township High School; University of Chicago, B.S., M.D. Alpha Kappa Alpha. Intern, St. Louis City Hospital. Navy. Single. Class vice-president, 1916. Dick is small, but stands high in poker circles.



E.F. NAYLOR, S.B.

**JENSON, CONRAD HEBER**, Bear River City, Utah. Brigham Young College; Utah Agricultural College and University of Chicago, Alpha Kappa Alpha. Intern, St. Luke's Hospital. Single. He's a regular fellow.

**FINK, EMANUEL BERNARD**, Chicago, Ill. Tuley High School, Chicago; University of Chicago, S.B. and Ph.D. Phi Delta Epsilon. Single. That pompous misery of being a great pathologist.



E.B. FINK, S.B., Ph.D.

**HAYNES, STANLEY HEWITT**, Minneapolis, Minn. East High School, Minneapolis; College of Engineering, University of Minnesota, B.S. Chi Psi. Intern, Evanston Hospital. Single. No wonder he's good in O. B. Look at that middle name.

**BARNARD, HAYDEN EMIL EBERHARDT**, Chicago, Ill. Wendell Phillips High School; University of Chicago, B.S., M.D. Phi Beta Pi and Tiger's Head. Intern, Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis. Single. Gee, but he is a pretty boy. No wonder that the female patients fall for him.



H.E. BARNARD

**ELDER, JAMES CLYDE**, Albia, Iowa. Albia (Iowa) High School; Tarkio College, Tarkio Mo., B.S. Intern, Wesley Memorial Hospital. Married. Assistant in Laboratory Pathogenic Bacteriology. Steady as they make them.

**ECKE, DODO HOBERT**, Chicago, Ill. Fond du Lac High School; University of Wisconsin and University of Chicago, B.S. Intern, Presbyterian. Army. Single. A man after his own heart.



D.H. ECKE

**FREIDELL, HUGH F.**, Dorchester, Neb. University of Nebraska. Phi Chi and Alpha Sigma Phi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Single. Navy. Gee, but he is clever.

**BOWLER, VINCENT BREADEN**, Chicago, Ill. St. Philip's High School; Northwestern University and University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital and Cook County Hospital. Single. Alpha Omega Alpha. Looks more like Bassoe every day.



V.B. BOWLER, S.B.



H.E. PATTON, S.B.



C.E. LOWE, A.B.



A.B. KING, S.B.



J.G. GARRILLO, S.B.



H.Y. WONG, S.B.

**PATTON, HALFORD E.**, Chicago, Ill. Danville (Ind.) High School; Indiana University, S.B. Married. Not of the wheat market fame.

**TUPPER, WARREN ERNEST**, Forest Grove, Ore. Tualatin Academy, Forest Grove, Ore.; Pacific University and University of Wisconsin, B.S. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Army. Married. A plunger all the time.



W.E. TUPPER, S.B.



J.E. PLATT, S.B.

**LOWE, CECIL EVAN**, Charles City, Iowa. Washburn Academy; Washburn College, A.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Single. Another member of the Tortoise club.

**PLATT, JOSEPHINE ELIZABETH**, South Fargo, N. D. Fargo High School, Fargo, N. D.; Fargo College, Fargo, N. D., and University of Chicago, S.B. and M.D. Alpha Epsilon Iota. Single. Class poet. One of our best students.



I. HAUSER, S.B.

**KING, ALLAN BRUCE**, Chicago. Wendell Phillips High School; University of Chicago, S.B., M.D. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Wesley Hospital. Single. He has finally decided on Wesley.



J. HOULOOSE, S.B.

**HOULOOSE, JAMES**, Chicago, Ill. Hope College Preparatory, Holland, Mich.; Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo, Mich. Army. Married. As bad as the best of us.



O. VAN DER VELDE, A.B.

**WONG, H. Y.**, Kwangtung, China. Namton Middle School, Canton, China; University of Chicago, B. S. Chinese Students' Alliance. Single. A man of hope and forward looking mind.

**VAN DER VELDE, OTTO**, Emporia, Kans. Northwestern Classical Academy, Orange City, Iowa; Hope College, Holland, Mich., A.B., A.M. Alpha Kappa Alpha, Nu Chapter. Intern, Harper Hospital, Detroit, Mich. Single. Van is an all around good sport.



W.R. MEEKER, S.B.



J.J. CRANE, S.B.



K.M. NELSON, S.B.



E.D. ALLEN, S.B.



H. ISAACS, S.B.

**MEEKER, WILLIAM RAYMOND**, Hazel Dell, Ill. Eastern Illinois Normal School; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Class chaplain, Assistant Department of Anatomy. A. O. A., Sigma Xi. "Something strange about that O. B. case, the woman had an umbilicus."

**WIEN, MAX SAMUEL**, Chicago, Ill. William McKinley High School, Chicago; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Class first vice-president. He will make his mark some day.

**CRANE, JAY JARVIS**, Hot Springs, S. D. Hot Springs High School; University of Nebraska and University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. Single. Treasurer class 1919. Ichthyosis Crane says that asafoetida is a wonderful tonic for red hair.

**NUMBERS, JOSEPH R., JR.**, Boise, Idaho. Boise (Idaho) High School; University of Chicago, B.S. Nu Sigma Nu. Army. Single. Shorty will be single for only a little while longer.

**NELSON, KARL MAGNUS**, Chicago, Ill. North Park College Academy, Chicago; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Army. Single. Second vice-president. Admired by everyone.

**PITTINGER, EARL A.** Shelby, Mich. Hart High School; University of Michigan and University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago; Columbia Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis.; Army. Single. A regular ladies' man.

**ALLEN, EDWARD D.**, Lo Lo, Mont. Missoula County High School; University of Montana, S.B. Sigma Xi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Single. President Senior class. Hewitt's and Holmes' intern.

**GERNON, JOHN HENRY**, Kankakee, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Army. Single. President Junior class of 1919. An ex-president like Taft.

**ISAACS, HARRY JULIUS**, Chicago, Ill. John Marshall High School; University of Chicago, B.S. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Class marshal, Alpha Omega Alpha. I wonder where he gets that stuff.



M.S. WIEN, S.B.



J.R. NUMBERS, S.B.



E.A. PITTINGER, S.B.



J.H. GERNON, S.B.



P.S. GRAVEN, S.B.



I.E.S. COUNSELLER

**COUNSELLER, VIRGIL E. S.**, Lima, Ohio. Lima High School; Otterbein College, Ohio State University, and University of Chicago. B.S. Alpha Kappa Kappa, Chi Phi. Intern, St. Luke's Hospital. Army. Single. A fellow you ought to know.



W.D. NICKELSEN, S.B.

**NICKELSEN, WILLIAM DONALD**, Hood River, Ore. University of Chicago, Frankton High School, University of Oregon, B.S. Alpha Kappa Kappa, Sigma Chi. Intern, Philadelphia General Hospital. Army. Single. It beats all how some people can get away with a hair-lip and an officer's uniform.



H.W. WALTERS, S.B.

**GAMBLE, RICHARD C.**, Chicago, Ill. Lewis Institute; University of Chicago, S.B. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Army. Single. Recording secretary Senior class. A. O. A. Eisendrath's assistant.

**WALTERS, HENRY WALTMAN**, Evanston, Ill. Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; Dartmouth College, B.S. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. Single. Dartmouth's best.



L.C. BOSCH, A.B., A.M.

**PROFANT, HENRY JAMES**, Chicago, Ill. McKinley High School, Chicago; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi Medical. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Married. Corresponding secretary. Oh, how he can tickle the ivories.

**BOSCH, LEON CHEREST**, Holland, Mich. Hope College, A.B., A.M. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Army. Single. He always had a smile.



F.B. BAILEY, S.B.

**THEOBALD, JOHN J.**, Chicago, Ill. Lewis Institute; University of Chicago, B.S. Phi Chi. Intern, Henrotin Hospital and Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Married. Although he is married, he is still a good scout.

**BAILEY, FULLER BRYAN**, Imperial, Neb. Hastings Academy; University of Nebraska, B.S. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Washington Blvd. Hospital and Cook County Hospital. Single. Army. Formerly with the circus. Now retired.



T.D. JONES, A.B.

**VRTIAK, EMIL G.**, Chicago, Ill. Robert A. Waller High School; Northwestern University and University of Illinois, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, St. Louis City Hospital. Single. The kind of a self-made man we all admire.

**JONES, THOMAS DAVID**, Bath, S. D. Northern Normal and Industrial School, Aberdeen, S. D.; University of South Dakota, B.A. Intern, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. Lambda Chi Alpha, Phi Rho Sigma. Single. Come, boys, stick in; make a little pot for some one.

E.G. VRTIAK, S.B.



A.J. WEINBERG



T.L. BRADEL, S.B.



H. DUIKER, A.B., A.M.



E.D. HUNTINGTON, S.B.



R.G. BELL, S.B.

**WEINBERG, ABRAHAM JOSEPH**, Chicago, Ill. Tuley High School; University of Chicago, B.S. Intern, Cook County. Single. He graduates in August.

**SUTHERLAND, GEORGE FRED**, Grand Island, Neb. Grand Island College Academy; Grand Island College; University of Illinois, A.B., A.M., Ph.D. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago. Army. Single. Assistantship in Physiology. Sigma Xi. To be Kiley's assistant.



G.F. SUTHERLAND,  
A.M.



H.W. REED, S.B.

**BRADEL, THADDEUS L.**, Chicago, Ill. Lake High School, Chicago; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Chicago Lying-In Hospital and St. Louis City Hospital. Army. Single. We have often wondered why he left the Bridewell. Must have been too bad for the place.

**REED, HOWARD WILLIAM**, Rhinelander, Wis. Rhinelander High School; University of Michigan, S.B. Phi Chi. Navy. Single. We wonder what Rudy Holmes had on him. It must have been good.



H.S. WILCOX, S.B., A.M.

**DUIKER, HENRY**, Lansing, Ill. Central University of Iowa; Hope College, A.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, St. Luke's Hospital. Single. No, he doesn't own St. Luke's, but just staying there.

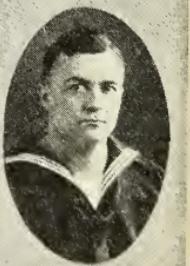
**WILCOX, HARRY SLATER**, Little Falls, N. Y. Little Falls High School; Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., B.S., M.A. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Navy. Single. Roll a little pill for me.



H.B. LEVEY, R.B.

**HUNTINGTON, EARL D.**, Chicago, Ill. Wisconsin State Normal, Platteville, Wis., and University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, dispensary work. Married. Alpha Omega Alpha. Well, what did you get today? A little one or a big one?

**LEVEY, HARRY BARNEY**, Gary, Ind. Indiana University, A.B. Phi Chi, Sigma Xi. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Oh, how the women do fall for him.



F.C. CLEMENTS, S.B.

**BELL, ROBERT G.**, Chicago, Ill. Ossian (Ind.) High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Single. No, he's not the Dean, but just holds down his chair once in a while.



F.L. SOPER, A.B., M.S.



E.N. ASCHERMAN, S.B.



H.F. BARDENWERPER, S.B.



M.S. TONGS, S.B.



C.T. STEPHAN, S.B.

**SOPER, FRED LOWE**, Hutchinson, Kans. Hutchinson High School; University of Kansas, A.B., M.S., M.D. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single (yet). Gee, how he hates himself.

**JENSEN, VEGGO WILLIAM**, Muskegon, Mich. Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, Ill.; Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill., A.B., M.S. Intern, St. Louis City General Hospital. Army. Single yet. Sergeant-at-arms class of '17-'18. Assistantship in Pharmacy, Illinois Medical College. He used to have a serve-yourself lunch every noon in the lower hall.

V.W. JENSEN, A.B., M.S.



L.W. AVERY, A.B.



C.H. CARROLL, A.B.



AL. SEVEREIDE, S.B.



A.W. HAMMOND, S.B.

**ASCHERMAN, ELMER N.**, Chicago, Ill. Lane Tech. High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Phi Sigma. Single. Did someone call for Dr. Ascherman? This is Doctor Ascherman speaking!

**AVERY, LOREN WILLIAM**, Mitchell, S. D. Dakota Wesleyan University and University of South Dakota, A. B. Phi Rho Sigma. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Single. His name may be Punk but Dr. Rothstein says that he's far from being a fool.

**BARDENWERPER, HULBERT ENOS**, Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee State Normal; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. Intern, Durand Hospital and Passavant Memorial Hospital. Engaged. Rudy Holmes' hero says it's awful to have a woman disturb your peaceful slumbers.

**CARROLL, CHARLES HARDY**, Provo, Utah. Brigham Young University, and Cornell, at Ithaca. Intern, Wesley Hospital. Married. On the job every minute.

**TONGH, MING SING**, Shanghai, China. Chinese High School; Soochow University, Kentucky University, B.S. Intern, St. Louis City Hospital. Some day you'll hear of him in the Far East.

**SEVEREIDE, ALBERT LARSON**, Sutherland, Iowa. Sutherland High School; Grinnell College, B.S. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Married. Oh, how Webster loves him.

**STEPHAN, CARL THOMPSON**, Chicago, Ill. North Division High School, Chicago; University of Wisconsin, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Count Carl for short.

**HAMMOND, ALDACE W.**, Grinnell, Iowa. Grinnell High School; Grinnell College, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Washington Blvd. Hospital. Married. Army. He's such an energetic boy.



B. HOLCOMB, S.B.

**HOLCOMB, BLAIR**, Portland, Ore. Jefferson High School, Portland, Ore.; University of Oregon. Phi Delta Theta, Nu Sigma Nu, Alpha Omega Alpha. Intern, Cook County Hospital, Army. Single. A. O. A. Some one said, "He looks like Hewitt."

**HYSLOP, ROBERT JAMES**, La Valle, Wis. University of Wisconsin. Phi Rho Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Army. Married. Class second sergeant-at-arms. It'll take more than the Diph. to keep him out of County.



R.J. HYSLOP



E.C. RAINY, S.B.

**RAINEY, EDWARD CARLISLE**, Glendive, Mont. Arcadia High School, Arcadia, Wis.; University of Wisconsin, B.S. Phi Rho Sigma. Intern, St. Francis Hospital, Wichita, Kans. Married. Senior class comm. He's such a good-natured chap.

**BONDZINSKI, JOHN ANTHONY**, Chicago, Ill. Tilden High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma. Army. Single. Junior class president. All great men are dying, and I don't feel well myself.



J.A. BONDZINSKI



C.E. SCHULTZ, S.B.

**SCHULTZ, CARL EMIL**, Oak Park, Ill. Oak Park and River Forest Township High School; University of Chicago, B.S. Nu Sigma Nu. Army. Single. Night after night he sat and bleared his eyes with study.

**BARNES, CLARENCE ALBERT**, Albion, Iowa. Monmouth College, Ill., A.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Army. Single. Chairman executive committee. The father of Prophylaxis.



C.A. BARNES, A.B.



A.T. FARISY, S.B.

**FARISY, ARTHUR THOMAS**, Franklin, Minn. Mankato Normal School; University of Wisconsin, B.S. Phi Beta Phi. Intern, St. Paul County Hospital. Single. Army. Still water runs deep.

**WOOL, GERALD KELLEY**, Janesville, Wis. Janesville High School; University of Wisconsin, S.B. Phi Rho Sigma, Chi Phi. Intern, Alexian Brothers Hospital. Single. Army. Editor, Ex. Comm. Window washing is a good side line.



G.K. WOOL, S.B.



W.H. BUDGE, S.B.

**BUDGE, WALLACE HUGH**, Logan, Utah. B. Y. College; Utah Agricultural College, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Army. Single. He says that Bevan makes a good assistant.

**LANPHERE, GRANT HAROLD**, Gresham, Neb. University of Nebraska; Nebraska College of Medicine, S.B. Phi Chi, Medical Fraternity. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Army. Single. The prize bugler of Company 4.



G.H. LANPHERE, S.B.



**WHITELEY, PHILIP W.**, Bonaparte, Iowa. Iowa State College (Ames), S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Single. He'll be a man before his mother.



**POPPENS, PETER HEIJE**, Tea, S. D. Huron Academy; Huron College and Chicago University, B.S. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Married. Army. He's really good looking in a white suit. I say, Poppens, will you get me my Pulitzer Bag?

P.W. WHITELEY, S.B.



**BOROVSKY, MAXWELL PHILIP**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Class first sergeant-at-arms. Poker champion.

P.H. POPPENS, S.B.



**LINDEM, MARTIN CARL**, Fisher, Minn. Model High School, University of North Dakota; University of North Dakota, A.B. Phi Beta Kappa, Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital (Bevan service). Army. Single. I wonder where he developed that gait.

M.C. LINDEM, A.B.



**LUNDY, JOHN SILAS**, Inkster, N. D. Inkster Grade and High School; University of North Dakota, A. B. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Single. Army. Class comm. Assistant externship T. and N. Our future T. W. E. specialist.



**COHEN, SEYMOUR JEROME**, Chicago, Ill. East Denver High School; University of Chicago, B.S., M.S. Alpha Phi Sigma. Single. Assistant in Physiology. Henry M. Lyman prize, 1918. Since the war is over, we wonder if his heart still becomes acutely dilated.

S.J. COHEN, S.B., M.S.



**KALISKI, SIDNEY RICHARD**, Chicago, Ill. San Antonio High School; University of Texas, S.B. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Executive committee. They say he's a bear at Red-Dog.



**WALDO, PROCTOR COOK**, Peoria, Ill. Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.; University of Chicago, S.B. 1917. Phi Gamma Delta and Alph Kappa Kappa. Intern, Philadelphia General. Single. Dr. Herb's assistant.

P.C. WALDO, S.B.



**GUMBINER, BENJ. F.**, Belle Plaine, Iowa. Belle Plaine High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Delta Epsilon. Intern, St. Louis City Hospital. Single. Class committee. If he is small, he makes a big noise.



**REEVE, ROSCOE H.**, Edwardsport, Ind. Edwardsport High School; University of Chicago and Indiana Medical College, S.B. Phi Chi. Intern, Passavant Memorial Hospital. Army. Single. He's a great friend of Osler.

R.H. REEVE, S.B.



B.F. GUMBINER, S.B.



A.M. HUNTER, A.B.

**HUNTER, ALICE MARY**, Grand Forks, N. D. Grand Forks High School; University of North Dakota, A.B. Single. Phillips and Psota will vouch for her.

**TRAUT, EUGENE FAGAN**, Fond du Lac, Wis. Fond du Lac High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Army. Single. Gene certainly knocked the flu out in a single round.



E.F. TRAUT, S.B.



E.R. SCHLESINGER, S.B.

**SCHLESINGER, ETHEL ROSENHEIM**, Chicago. Wendell Phillips High School (Chicago); University of Chicago and University of Illinois College of Medicine, S.B., M.D. Nu Sigma Phi Sorority. Married. She is married.

**EDMISTEN, LLOYD LEWIS**, Kearney, Neb. Kearney High School; University of Nebraska, B.S. Phi Chi. Intern, Henrotin Hospital, Army. Single. He made a fine looking gob.



L.L. EDMISTEN, S.B.



H. STEIGLITZ

**STEIGLITZ, HEDWIG**, Chicago, Ill. University High School; University of Chicago, S.B., M.D. Alpha Epsilon Iota. Single. Secretary of Sophomore class. Assistant in Pathology. Fellowship in Pathology. Phi Beta Kappa; Sigma Xi, associate. Smiled on many, just for fun.

**LEE, JAMES EDWARD**, Saginaw, Mich. Junction City (Kans.) High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Phi Alpha. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Army. Married. He's a self-made man.



J.E. LEE, S.B.



M. HARDY, S.B.

**HARDY, FRANCES MABEL**, Altoona, Kans. Kansas University, A.B. Alpha Iota Epsilon. Single. The world knows nothing of its greatest people.

**PORTOGALLO, HENRY SALVATORE**, Chicago, Ill. Lewis Institute. Army. Single. Generally he has little to say.



H.S. PORTOGALLO



L.D. WAGNER, S.B.

**WAGNER, LOUISE DOROTHY**, Chicago, Ill. University School for Girls, Chicago; Bryn Mawr College and University of Chicago, B.S. A. E. I. Intern, Los Angeles County Hospital. Single. Our Latin shark.

**ARMEN, GEORGE KRIKOR**, Racine, Wis. Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.; Talas American Missionary School, Talas, Turkey; University of Wisconsin, S.B. Intern, St. Francis Hospital, La Crosse, Wis. Army. Single. Shorty is a self made doctor.



G.K. ARMEN, S.B.



V.A.D. TAGLIA, S.B.



D.P. CROWELL, A.B.



E.E. LARSON, S.B.



H.E. PHILLIPS, S.B.



W. BORCHERS

**TAGLIA, VITO ANTONIO DESOLATO**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Single. Napoleon had nothing on him.

**DYKSTRA, NICHOLAS, JR.**, Chicago, Ill. St. Joseph High School; University of Chicago, S.B. Intern, St. Louis City Hospital. Army. Single. He never says a foolish thing, or does a wise one.



N. DYKSTRA, S.B.



H. SHERMAN, S.B., A.M.



B.R. JOHNSON, A.B.



I. SANDOCK, S.B.



A. NIENOW, S.B.

**PHILLIPS, HAROLD EDWARD**, Chicago, Ill. Hyde Park High School, Chicago; University of Wisconsin, B.S. Phi Rho Sigma. Single. Duke enlisted in the tank corps.

**SANDOCK, ISADORE**, South Bend, Ind. South Bend High School; University of Michigan, B.S. Alpha Phi Sigma. Intern, St. Louis City Hospital. Single. Quiet but resourceful.

**BORCHERS, WILLIAM FREDERICK**, Chicago, Ill. Evanston Academy; University of Chicago, Northwestern University, S.B. Army. Single. A man of merit.



C.WESTGATE,S.B.



C.C.SMITH,A.B.A.M.



F.KOSTAL,S.B.



B.R.REINERSTEN,A.B.



J.W.BRENNAN

**WESTGATE, CLYDE JAMES**, Chicago, Ill. Manitowoc High School; Oshkosh Normal School; University of Wisconsin, S.B. Army. Single. Oh, Min! How do they do it?

**STUDER, EDWARD FRANKLIN**, Chicago, Ill. Curtis High School, Chicago; University of Chicago, S.B. Intern, St. Louis City Hospital. Army. Single. Busy all of the time.



E.F.STUDER,S.B.



F.A.MCMURRAY,A.B.

**SMITH, CLARENCE C.**, Lawrence, Kans. University of Kansas, A.B., A.M. Phi Beta Pi. Miami Valley Hospital. Single. Dr. Blanchard's assistant.

**McMURRAY, FREDERICK ARNOLD**, Seattle, Wash. Cavalier High School, Cavalier, S. D., and Broadway High School, Seattle, Wash.; University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., and University of Minnesota, A.B. Army. Single. Has nothing to say.



J.L.BENTON,S.B.

**KOSTAL, FRANK**, Chicago, Ill. European Gymnasium; University of Chicago, S.B. Army. Single. Another hard worker.

**BENTON, JOSEPH L.**, Richland Center, Wis. Richland Center (Wis.) High School; University of Wisconsin, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Single. Our red-headed comedian.



A.W.MEYN,S.B.

**REINERSTEN, BERNHARD REYNOLD**, Onawa, Iowa. Augustana, Canton, S. D.; Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill.; University of Nebraska, A.B. Single. A friend of everyone.

**MEYN, ARTHUR WESLEY**, Chicago, Ill. University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Chi Medical. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Army. Single. It's really quite shocking the way we girls do carry on.



R.G.THOMPSON,S.B.

**BRENNAN, JOHN WILLIAM**, Reynolds, Ill. Reynolds High School; Creighton College, Northwestern University. Army. Single. If you have ever seen him you will never forget him.

**THOMPSON, RAYMOND CHARLES**, Chicago, Ill. Butler (Mo.) High School; Kansas State Agricultural College, S.B. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Married. Assistant Physiological Chemistry, 1916-17; Associate Physiology, 1917-18. Sigma Xi. His women patients won't believe he is married.



G.W.HOGOBOOM, S.B.

**HOGOBOOM, GEORGE WASHINGTON**, New Orleans, La. Topeka High School; Washburn College, University of Kansas, University of Chicago, B.S. Phi Beta Pi, A.O.A. Intern Children's Memorial Hospital. Army. Single. A.O.A. No, don't mistake his color from his name. He's white.

**STANTON, ROBERT HITZ**, Madison, Ind. Madison High School; University of Chicago. B.S., M.D. Nu Sigma Nu, Beta Theta Pi. Single. You should have seen him in a uniform.



R.H.STANTON, S.B.



E.E.TIPPIN, A.B.

**TIPPIN, ERNEST ELWOOD**, Wichita, Kans. Sterling (Kans.) High School; Cooper College, Sterling, Kans., and Kansas University, A.B. Phi Chi. Intern, St. Francis Hospital, Wichita, Kans. Married. Assistant Dr. Le Count (Pathology). Hoffman's smelling expert.

**POND, GILBERT PALMER**, Oak Park, Ill. Private tutoring; Pennsylvania State College, B.S. Phi Rho Sigma. Married. Treasurer, Junior year. Came to Rush to be married.



G.P.POND, S.B.



I.R.EGBERT, S.B.

**EGBERT, IVAN RALEIGH**, Logan, Utah. Utah Agricultural College, S.B. Phi Chi. Intern, Grant Hospital. Married. Bringing up a family sure makes a man lose a lot of sleep.

**GIBSON, HARRISON MILTON**, Amherst, S. D. Butler High School; University of South Dakota, B.S. Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Phi Rho Sigma. Intern, Wesley Memorial Hospital. Married. Expects to practice in Utah?



H.M.GIBSON, S.B.



J.D.MILLIGAN, A.B.A.M.

**MILLIGAN, JAY MACDONALD**, Olathe, Kans. Olathe High School; Geneva College; Kansas University, A.B., A.M. Phi Chi Medical. Intern, Dr. Webster's Presbyterian Hospital. Army. Married. Dr. Webster will have to watch his step with Milligan on the job.

**KIEL, LEE HERMAN**, Sioux Center, Iowa. Sioux Center High School; Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich., and University of Chicago, S.B. Alpha Kappa Alpha. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Single. Lieut. Oliver's steno.



L.H.KIEL, S.B.



W.E.KILEY, S.B.

**KILEY, WILLIAM EARL**, Byron, Ill. Byron High School; University of Wisconsin. B.S. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Children's Memorial Hospital. Army. Single. Bill thinks that the last olive she ate must have affected her. She had an unsteady gait.

**NESBET, OLIVER M.**, Dufur, Ore. Genesee High School; University of Idaho, S.B. Phi Chi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Army. Single. He is a fountain of honor.



O.M.NESBET, S.B.



C.G. FISCHER, R.B.

**FISCHER, CLARENCE GEORGE**, Peoria, Ill. Spalding Institute; St. Viator College, A.B. Nu Sigma Nu, Beta Theta Pi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital and Cook County. Single. You should hear him laugh. He ought to be quarantined, for the said laugh is contagious.



C.W. MAGARET, S.B.

**MAGARET, CLARENCE WILLIAM**, Omaha, Neb. Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill.; University of Chicago, S.B. Phi Gamma Delta and Alpha Kappa Kappa. Army. Single. Always into mischief of some sort.



C.H. WILLIAMS, S.B.

**WILLIAMS, CHESTER HENRY**, Ironwood, Mich. Ironwood High School; Carroll College, S.B. Alpha Kappa Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha. Intern, Cook County Hospital. Army. Single. A. O. A. He has an office in the Y. M. C. A.



W.J. GALLAGHER, A.B.



C.J. ELDRIDGE, S.B., M.S.

**ELDRIDGE, CHARLES JUDSON**, Topeka, Kans. Topeka High School; University of Kansas, S.B. from University of Chicago; M.S. from University of Chicago. Phi Beta Pi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital. Married. Class counsellor, Junior class. Hoffman's class assistant.



L.V. PARKER, A.B.



R.H. WARDEN, S.B.

**WARDEN, RALPH HERBERT**, Lyons, Kans. Lewis Institute; University of Chicago, S.B. Nu Sigma Nu. Intern, Washington Blvd. Hospital. Army. Single. The pride of the Nu Sigs.



S.M. FEINBERG, S.B.

**FEINBERG, SAMUEL MAURICE**, Watertown, Wis. Watertown High School; University of Wisconsin, B.S. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Sigma (Wisconsin), Phi Delta Epsilon. Single. President ex-officio of the Majer club.



W.G. HIBBS, S.B., A.B.

**HIBBS, WILLIAM GEORGE**, Chicago, Ill. Lake View High School, Chicago; Franklin College, Indiana, B.S. Nu Sigma Nu. Beta Theta Pi. Intern, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago. Army. Single. Fellow in Pathology, 1919. The Polite Pathologist. I beg your pardon.

## MARRIAGES

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MAJOR CHARLES B. RENTZ, M. C., U. S. Army, Rush, '01; Sandborn, Iowa, was married to Miss Ruth Miller of St. Paul, June 9.

DR. JOHN BELL MATTHEWS, Rush, '03, Milwaukee, chief surgeon of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, was married to Miss Katherine I. Robinson of Terre Haute, Ind., late U. S. Army, Nurse Corps, March 8.

DR. CHARLES ALLEN GRIFFITH, Rush, '08, Oak Park, Ill., was married to Miss Rhoda Marguerite Phillips of East Chicago, Ind., June 18.

DR. JOHN HANCOCK McCLELLAN, Rush, '11, Chicago, was married to Miss Julia Goodman of Hamilton, Ohio, July 3.

DR. GEORGE WENDELL DUNLAP, Rush, '13, Toledo, Ohio, was married to Miss Mary A. Jacobson of Chicago, May 31.

DR. ELMER LEONARD MERTZ, Rush, '16, was married to Miss Hazel L. Cooper, both of Rockford, Ill., June 7.

DR. HERMAN ALFRED HEISE, Rush, '17, Madison, Wis., on duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., was married to Miss Eugenia May Rothrock at Fort Oglethorpe, recently. New address, North Lake, Wis.

DR. HARRY LEE HUBER, Rush, '18, Chicago, was married to Miss Eleanor Johnson, also of Chicago, June 14.  
President.....Dean D. Lewis, '99, Chicago

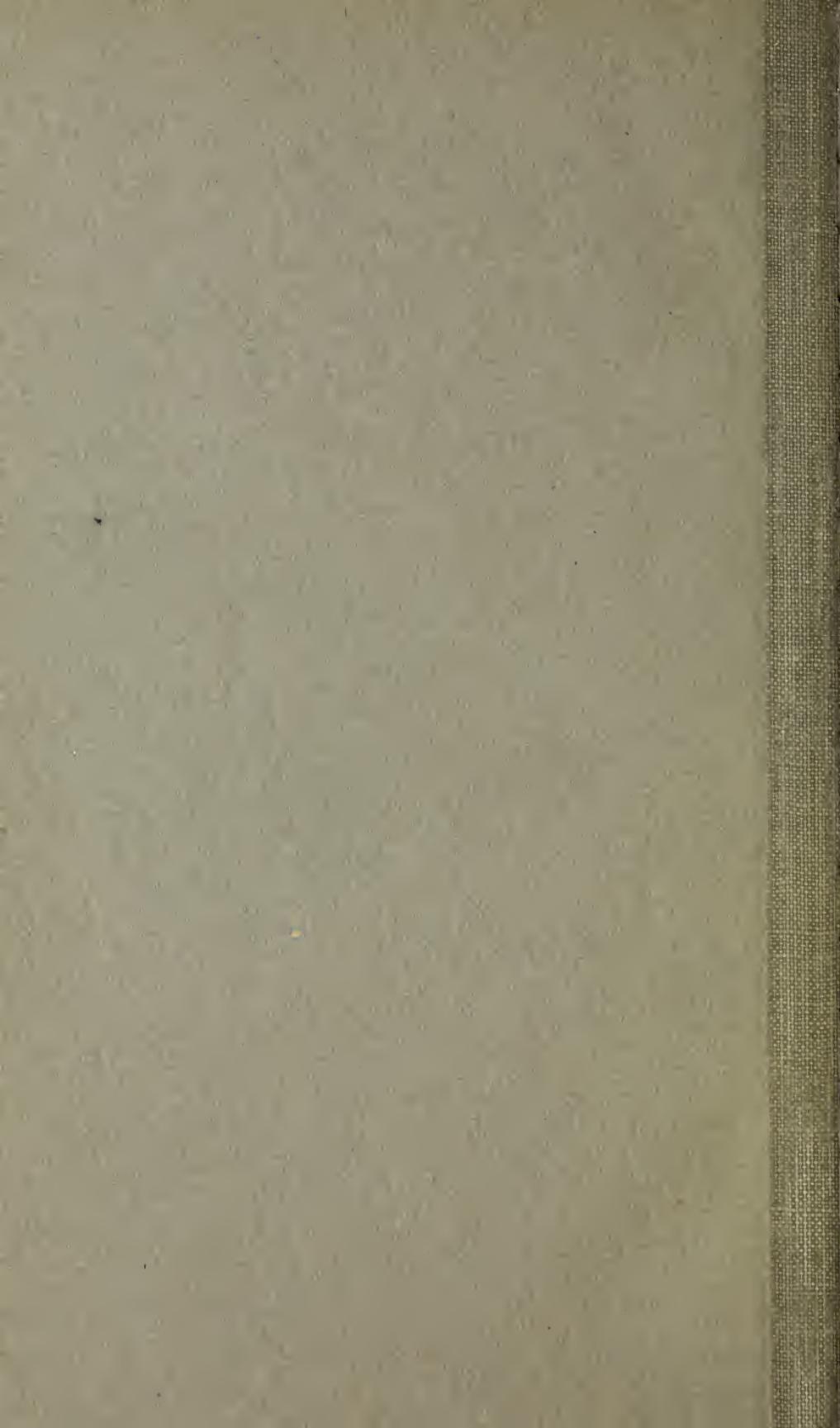
LIEUT. THOMAS DYER ALLEN, M. C., U. S. Army, Chicago, Rush, '15, was married to Miss Florence Waring See of Hamilton, Ohio, July 21.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

It is desired to increase the amount of the John M. Dodson Lectureship Fund to make available the income from at least \$1,500. Alumni who have not yet contributed are invited to do so. Those who have already contributed may wish to send an additional contribution.

Address DR. E. L. KENYON,  
104 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago





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Vol. 14 1918/19

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